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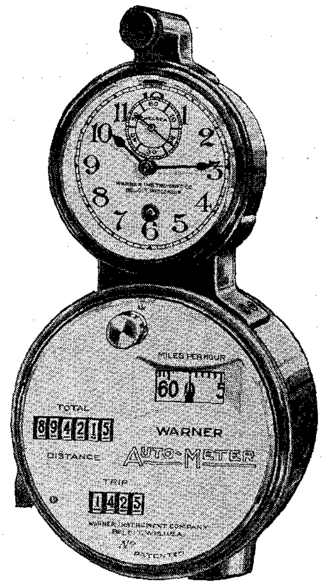

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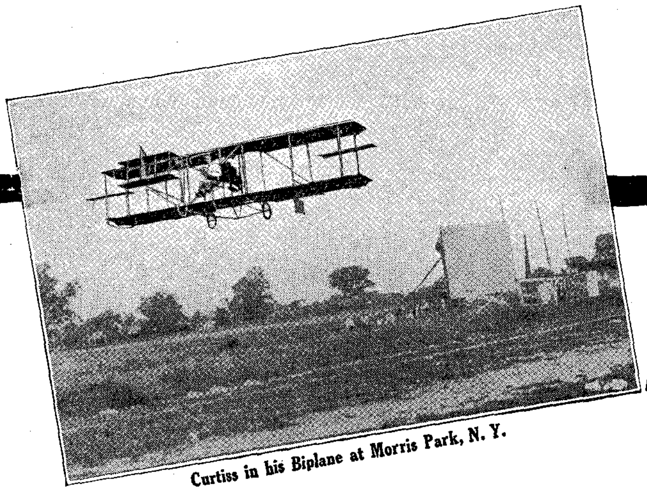

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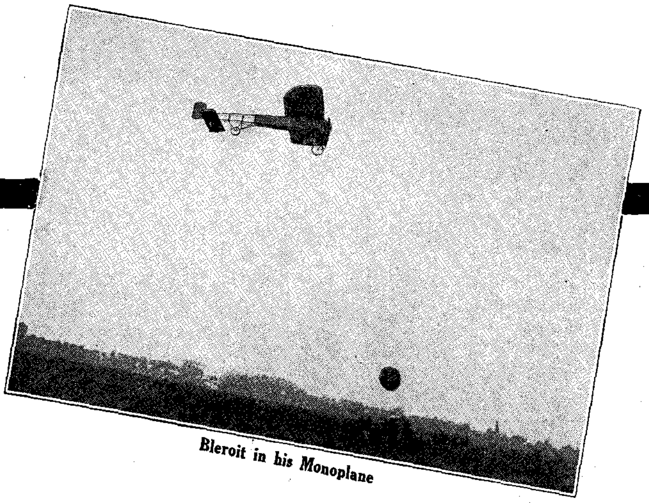

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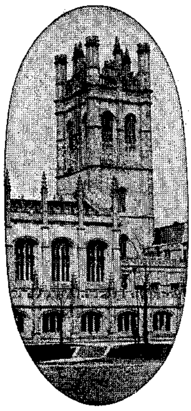

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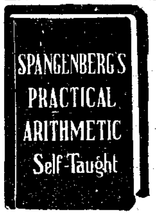

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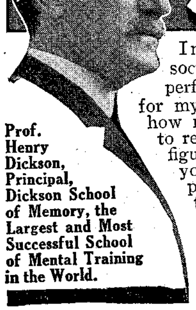

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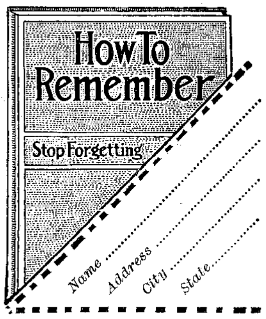

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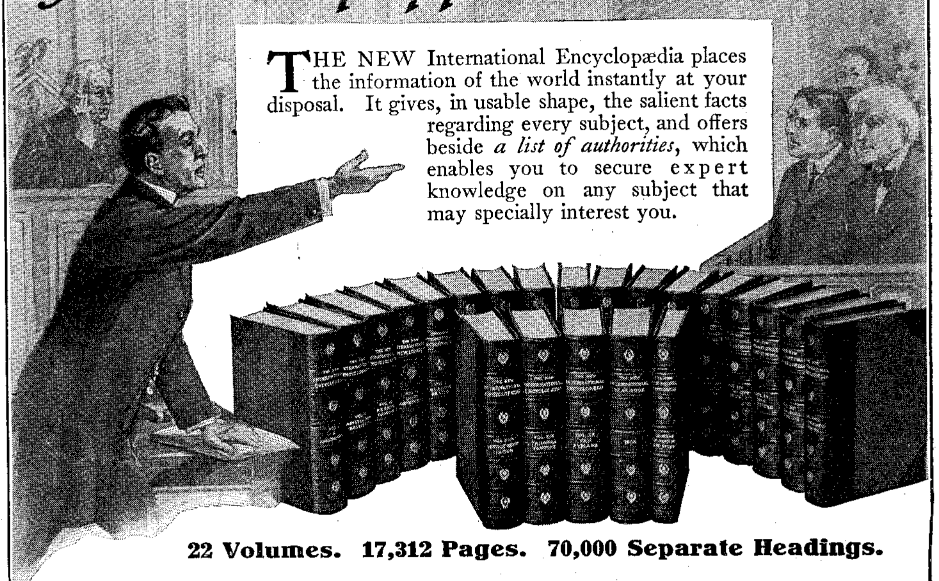

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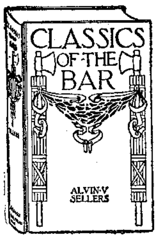

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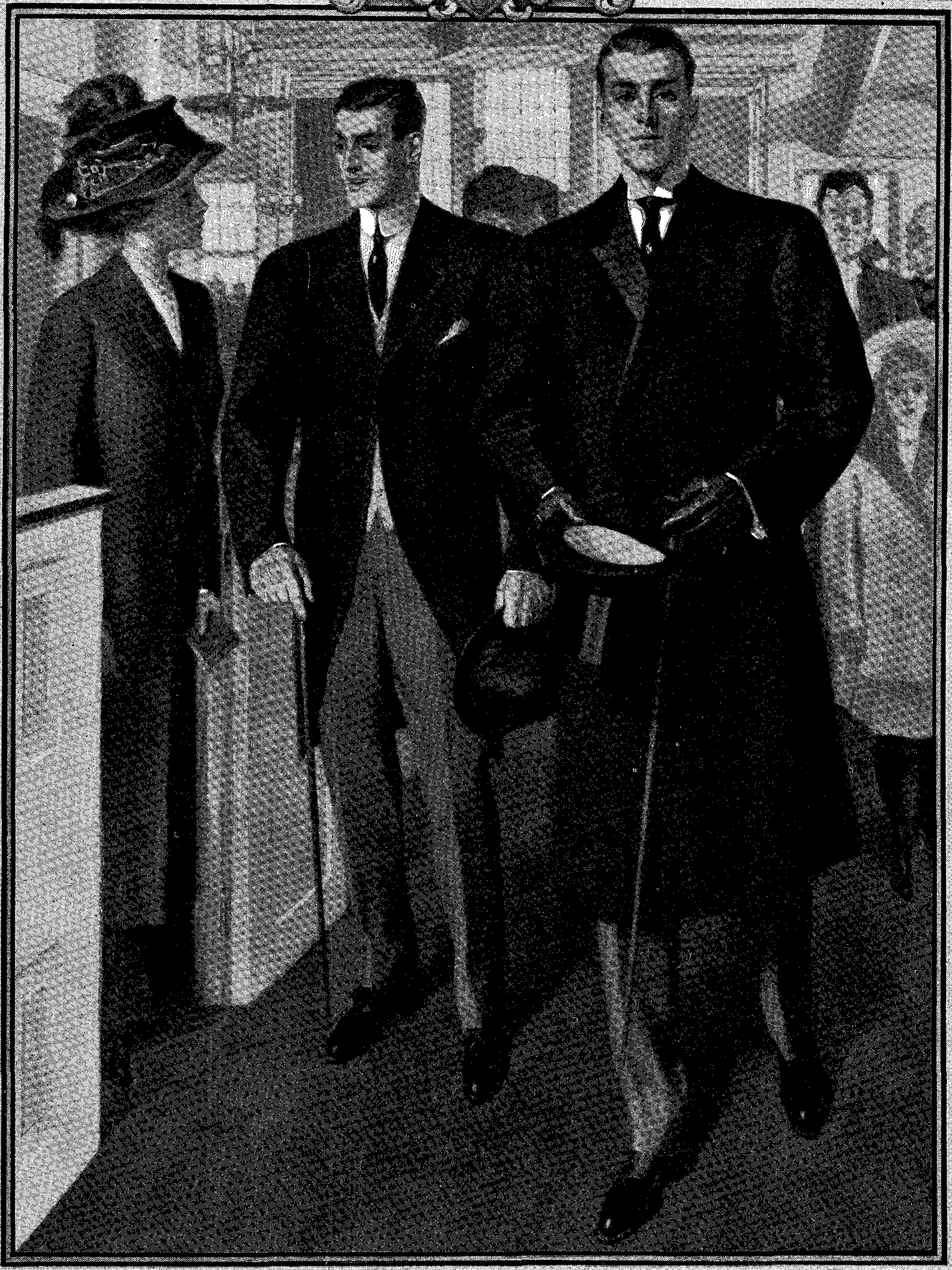

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

"ONE YEAR OF TAFT"

If Mr. William Allen White, who aforetime answered a similar query in regard to his native State, would now definitely explain "what's the matter with Taft?" he would greatly alleviate the brain fag of many busy editors. Perhaps unfairly, the promises, hopes, and expectations of March 4, 1909, have been cast into the balance and weighed against the actual record of the completed first year of the present Administration; and tho the President does not lack stanch supporters, many of these are inclined to apologize and explain rather than to "point with pride," and many papers of the President's own party are frank in their expressions of dissatisfaction. Still, there is little or no question of the President's integrity and high ideals, and he has won a considerable number of friends among the editors of conservative Democratic and Independent papers, who look forward to genuine, if gradual progress, under the direction of a sane, far-sighted, and judicial Administration, drawing the inevitable comparison between the President and his predecessor, to the disparagement of the latter.

Among Mr. Taft's sturdy Republican supporters, the Kansas City *Journal* finds that the record of his first year shows "administrative progress and accomplishment along the lines of constructive statesmanship." Mr. Taft "inherited problems and policies from a strenuous predecessor that have served to perplex him," and has been seriously hindered in carrying out his policies "by those who were predetermined not to be satisfied with any successor to Mr. Roosevelt." The "unfortunate quarrel" between Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Ballinger, we learn, seems to be "in a fair way of settlement at the hands of Congress." Tho "no President has ever emerged from a revision of the tariff with added popularity" the new tariff "has proved a successful measure, prosperity reigns in the land, and the clouds of opposition and strife within the Republican party are lifting." Summing up the President's record, *The Journal* concludes:

> "In most respects Mr. Taft has sustained the principles for which he stood as a candidate. His course during the past twelve months has been generally satisfactory to his friends, and his leadership of the Republican party is undisputed. There has been no bombast, no sensational bids for popularity, and no wild appeals for attention. His official acts have been characterized by a manliness and stedfastness of purpose which have renewed confidence in our system of government. Under an unceasing torrent of abuse and obstruction he has held his course faithfully with an unfailing belief in the ultimate approbation of his countrymen. . . .
>
> "The President has started legislation upon eight important bills which he hopes to see made laws at the present session of Congress. Among these measures are separate Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, the establishment of a postal savings-bank system, the issuing of $30,000,000 of bonds to complete reclamation projects in the West, the establishment of a court of commerce, reorganization of methods of conducting government business and extending the work of conserving natural resources. Some of these measures might better be lost, but the President's sincerity in urging them is not questioned. . . . . . .
>
> "President Taft is to be congratulated upon the record he has made in the twelve months of his Administration. He has preserved the best tradition of the Republican faith and service, and the future is bright with hopeful auguries."

That it is hardly fair to judge the President before the fruits of his labors have had time to ripen is urged by many apologists. And the differing points of view within the President's own party are emphasized by the fact that where some Republican papers chide Mr. Taft for his adoption of such "Bryanite policies" as the income tax and corporation tax, others censure him for his failure to carry through radical measures intended to restrict the power of corporate wealth and to readjust the burdens of taxation.

The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), which doubts whether "the President has failed in a single instance," thinks that "no President following seven years of Rooseveltism could have escaped injurious comparison." The Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) admits that President Taft's first year has been "disappointing to his friends, to the country, speaking broadly, and most of all, probably, to the President himself." Mr. Taft, we read further,

> "is unduly imprest with the importance of keeping party machinery in good order. He exaggerates the usefulness, in carrying broad policies into effect, of an appearance, at least, of harmony among active politicians. He has been too ready to trust party leaders as interpreters of public sentiment."

Nevertheless, *The Leader* rejoices to add:

> "The Taft Administration will gain as it goes on. It is sure to wear well because its basic forces and purposes are good and sound. Harmful and misleading advisers will lose their power for evil. The country will feel increasing faith in the wisdom and thorough uprightness of its chosen head."

The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) finds that

> "President Taft has lost some popularity because he has not been a great moral leader. He apparently has subordinated moral emotion to intellectual process. The people are fervid, the President is philosophical. The people look for declaration, the President gives them statistics. They don't understand each other yet. One-fourth of his term has gone without his having uttered a note of moral leadership."

In the center of "insurgency," the South Bend *Tribune* (Rep.) explains that the President "honestly considers the tariff law the best that could be secured at the time," and that he bravely signed it as a matter of conscientious duty to the nation, altho to veto it would have insured his popularity. Yet the Rochester

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Post-Express (Rep.) asks regarding the President, "Does he lack courage?" and declares that the West is practically unanimous in the opinion that he did show a lack of courage in yielding to the leaders of Congress on the schedules of the tariff bill, instead of standing upon the pledges of the party and boldly appealing to the country.

Despite the critics of his own party, however, the President has won sound Democratic support. Thus the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) concedes that "Taft is the most decent Republican who could be President." The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) asserts that "President Taft has made the rank and file of his party, as well as the leaders, understand that for his part he is determined to keep faith with the people of the country." Defending the President against the insurgents, the New York *World* (Dem.), which has its own reasons for disliking Mr. Taft's predecessor, declares that "Mr. Cannon and Mr. Aldrich are unmistakable legacies of the Roosevelt Administration," and further that

> "To attribute to Mr. Roosevelt the progressive ideas which have brought Cannon and Aldrich to judgment is to ignore all of the facts. The troubles of these gentlemen did not begin until Mr. Taft took office. They have continued ever since."

Still, it should be added that the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) observes that

> "Any one who is sufficiently acute to know a hawk from a handsaw must know that the President and Mr. Cannon stand for exactly the same brand of politics."

When Republican papers reprove a Republican President and Democratic editors uphold him, it is to be expected that the opinions of the independent press will be exceedingly varied. The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) finds that "in comparison with other Administrations President Taft's first year is very favorable." This paper credits the President with an improved tariff, nonpartizan appointments, governmental economies, and trust prosecutions, concluding,

> "And all that has been done has been accomplished without resort to the Big Stick and without any impairment of the Taft optimism. This augurs well for future success."

The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) credits the President with "trying to make good," with a heavy legacy of problems before him and a divided party back of him, and does not think that the man in the White House "is getting a square deal." The St. Louis *Star* (Ind.) considers the tariff bill the one piece of legislation accomplished during the first year of the Administration, and considers that one thing "weakening, instead of strengthening the party." The Boston *Traveler* (Ind.) concedes that President Taft is trying to do well, but adds that he is every day making Colonel Roosevelt more popular.

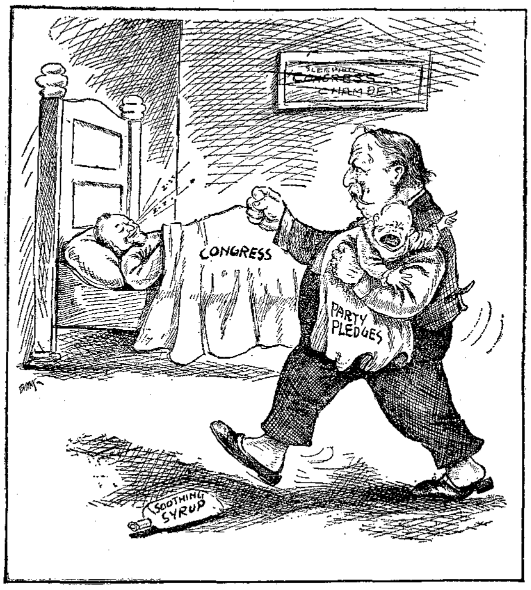
The Boston *Journal* (Ind.), upholding the President's patriotism, ability, and courage, calls upon him to take command, reminding him that "the people do not want a lawyer in the White House. They want a leader."

Then, "what is the matter with Taft?" Like nearly every one of his critics the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), in endeavoring to answer this recurring query, asserts the President's admirable qualities and wishes him well, yet adds, in analysis,

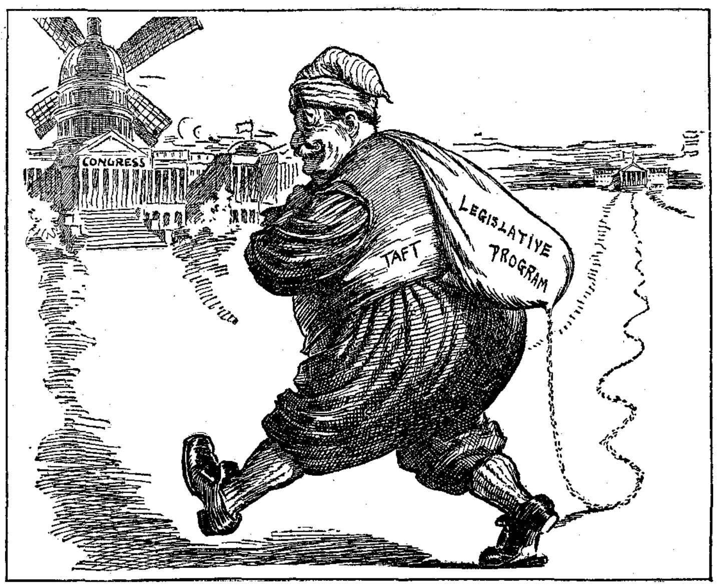
> "But Mr. Taft has lost the confidence of the people. They no longer implicitly trust him. There is no leader of the people to-day. Mr. Taft's speeches are received coolly. His program is regarded suspiciously. His measures are studied for jokers favoring the trusts. His explanations, as in New York, are laughed at. Why?
>
> "No one can definitely state to-day with complete confidence just where Mr. Taft stands. There is always an 'if' or a 'but.' The people can not reconcile in their minds his avowed policies and his methods.
>
> "Mr. Taft says himself that the President is the one representative of the entire people under our form of government. But he will not take a step for their interests without definite mandate by law. Is there some move Mr. Taft can make for the people? He does not ask, 'Is there any law that prohibits me from making this move?' He does ask, 'Is there any law that definitely orders me to make this move?' If there is not, he does not do it. And yet he is the one representative of the whole people, their trustee.
>
> "With the same idea, Mr. Taft stands for strict 'letter' interpretation of the Constitution and the statutes. This opens the door for the endless legal subterfuge and legal red tape which delights the soul of the corporation lawyer. Mr. Taft deprecates it, but applies it. Every thinking man knows that this attitude means delay, and delay means expense, and expense favors the powerful in court proceedings or legislation."

The loss of popular confidence in the President *The News* further ascribes to his failure to insist on adequate tariff reductions and his attempted public explanations that the present tariff sustains the principle of "downward revision"; his "whitewashing of Ballinger"; his association with Aldrich and Cannon and his coldness toward the "insurgents" who "are trusted by the people as those sincerely and really standing for their interests."

As a rule, the Presidential psychology is gently touched by critics of all political faiths, so good a Democratic paper as the Atlanta

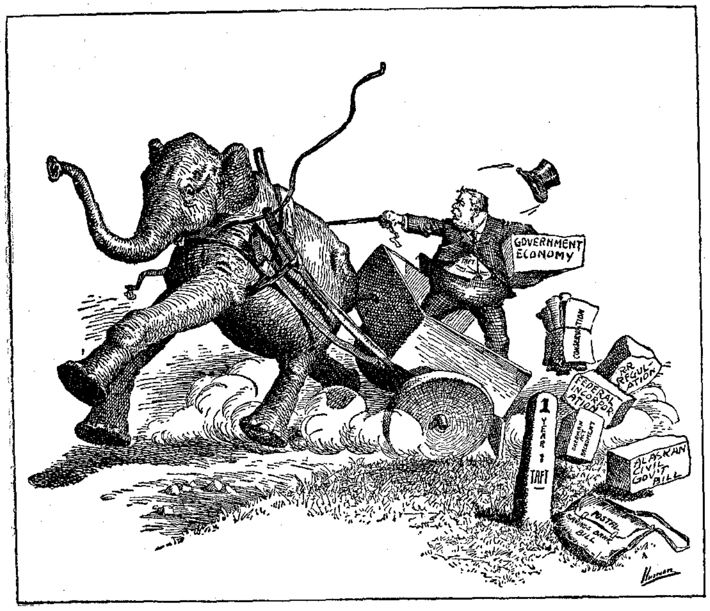


TAFT—"Say, there! Wake up, it's your turn to take a shift." —Evans in the Salt Lake *Tribune*.

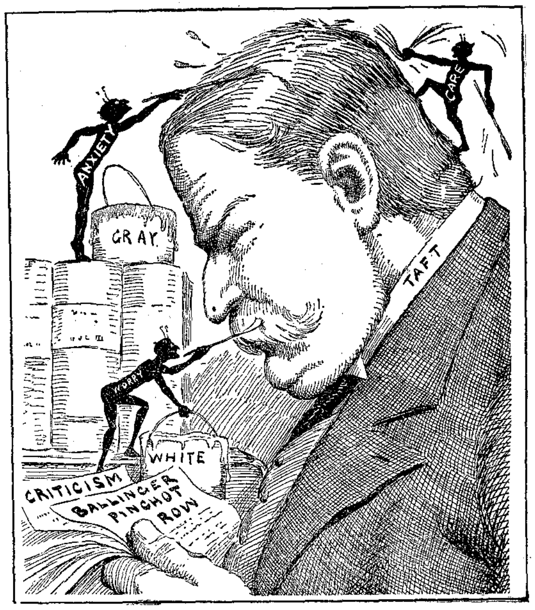


GOING TO THE MILL. —Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

THE DIVISION OF LABOR.



THE FIRST MILE-POST.
—Munson in the Newark *News*.



PAINTERS OF PRESIDENTS.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

ROUGH ROADS AND GRAY HAIRS.

Constitution paying special editorial tribute to Mr. Taft's fine, lovable qualities and his patience under often unjust and acrimonious censure; yet a view, guardedly exprest or hinted by many, is thus bluntly put forward by *Collier's Weekly* (Ind.) in discussing the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy:

> "The President, on every subject, believes every word the Hammonds and the Ballingers pour into his good-humored brain. He thinks he has a judicial temperament, and in conversation frequently appeals to this possession, as evidence that he is likely to be right. Alone in his library, with law books and an abstract case, he may be fully as judicial as he imagines. In the world of men, he is the toy of the politicians, lawyers, and money-makers with whom he plays golf, walks, and eats—the most gullible President, in regard to his associates, since Grant left the battle-field for the White House."

OPPOSITION TO POSTAL SAVINGS

PREDICTIONS of trouble for the amended Postal Savings-Bank Bill when it goes to the House of Representatives are freely made by papers antagonistic to the measure; more especially as the bill passed the Senate by almost a strict party vote, Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, being the only Democrat recorded in its favor. And, altho the bill was one of President Taft's own measures, there are calls upon the President to veto it if it reaches him in its present form. The passage of the bill, with Senator Borah's amendment providing that in case of war or other great financial exigency the Government may invest the postal funds in Government bonds to pay not less than 2¼ per cent. interest, has set loose a flood of adverse comment, mainly in papers of a pronouncedly conservative tone. Describing the amended measure, the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) says:

> "The bill provides that any person may deposit money, not to exceed $500 in the aggregate, in any post-office, the minimum amount to be received being a dollar. On these deposits the Government is to pay 2 per cent. interest. The money is to be deposited by the Government in local banks, so far as possible, and the banks are to pay 2¼ per cent. to the Government. If, in case of a great national emergency, the Government withdraws the money from the banks, it must be invested in bonds bearing at least 2¼ per cent. It will be seen that this scheme amounts to a Government guaranty of the deposits, while 'the people are supplied with facilities for easy banking.' The friends of the bill say, in addition, that 'the plan will bring much money out of hiding and result in a fund ranging all the way from $200,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.' If this should be the result it would be most astounding. Can it be possible that there is even $200,000,000 in the hands of persons who will not trust it to the banks at 3 or 4 per cent., but will put it into the hands of the Government at 2 per cent.? Why should a single dollar owned in Rochester, for example, be put into a postal savings-bank at 2 per cent. when all the banks are paying twice that? It is well known that banks are well managed throughout the country, and that the people have confidence in them. Of course there are little hamlets where there are no banks, and the inhabitants may make deposits at the post-office under this bill; but obviously the amounts will be small. It may be that the advocates of this bill look upon it as an opening wedge that will split the opposition to Government banking on a large scale."

Admitting that the general proposition of a postal savings-system has some merits, *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) denounces the bill as a dangerous menace to the public credit. "Stript of verbiage and technicalities," continues this authority,

> "it means that millions of the people's money are to be deposited in National and State banks, in the first place under provisions which make it extremely difficult to withdraw it from the banks, and in the second place, without providing a dollar of cash with which to meet demands for the payment of deposits. . . . . . .
>
> "What would happen, with a billion or two of savings deposits entrusted to the banks, if another Bryan should threaten to put the country on a silver or paper basis? How would the Government meet the demand for the withdrawal of deposits and their conversion into coin, which would naturally arise under the shadow of such a crisis? Would the banks hand over their cash reserves to the Treasury to meet such a demand? Would Congress be convened in special session to appropriate money, to be raised by taxation, to pay to frightened depositors? Or would the great confusion and peril which would arise from such a situation make the President's declaration that the public credit was imperiled a work of supererogation, and compel Congress to suspend specie payments and savings-bank payments alike until order was brought out of the financial wreck?
>
> "It is no answer to objections to such a crude and appalling proposition to say that it is copied from Europe. Every country in Europe having a postal bank has a central banking-system, which prevents panic and specie suspension and affords inexhaustible resources, through its power of note issue and its relation to foreign markets, for meeting unusual demands."

The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), granting that the demand for a postal savings-system comes largely from the West, fails to see why any one should deposit in a postal bank that can pay only 2 per cent., when banks and trust companies pay 3 and 4 per cent., and conjectures that

> "among the Westerners still lingers the idea of 'bank guaranty'

and they feel that the Government is 'certain' and gives them this, whereas they distrust private bankers. But why should this be so more than it is in the East?"

Yet the bill has its strong supporters in the East as well as the West. It is widely praised as a measure to encourage thrift, and, from a purely political standpoint the action of the Senate is considered a distinct victory for President Taft.

PLATT'S CAREER AND ITS MORAL

"HE fought for his party and was faithful to his friends." So runs a favorite catch-line in the more favorable obituary moralizings upon the life of Thomas Collier Platt, thrice elected Senator for New York and for many years dominant in the Republican party in that State. "Nothing but good concerning the dead—therefore, nothing," is the brutally curt comment of some editors who feel too strongly that the evil that men do lives after them. Innumerable are the paragraphs that speak of the passing of the ex-Senator as the "passing of a type"; as the exit of the old-time leader who held sway through bargains or personal qualities that enabled him to control those interested party workers who constitute "the machine"; and hopeful spirits proclaim that now the American voter thinks for himself and will follow only those who are ready to champion causes embodying his own convictions. Thus the Washington *Herald* comments:

> "The rise and fall of Platt illustrates strikingly the wholesome change in political conditions in this country. The last great figure of his type, bossism, as he exercised it, is of the past. It had its day, and an evil day it was. May its like never come again!"

THE "EASY BOSS."

By many the death of ex-Senator Platt, once a power in New York State, is regarded as the passing of a baleful political type.

Nevertheless the Wilmington *Star* (Dem.) regards the old political boss, typified by Mr. Platt, as no worse than a late innovation. Thus we read:

> "Platt was of the old school—the master of mysterious effects, the soft-spoken and invisible center of impulses, the secretive spider in the funnel of the web.
>
> "Latter-day politicians have adopted the Roosevelt method. They are none the less secretive because outspoken. They are none the less disingenuous because they seek the flamboyant interview. They are not more frank because they rely upon a deceptive candor."

At the same time the failure of Governor Hughes and Senator Root, with the alleged backing of President Taft, to wrest the control of the New York State legislature from the old régime, has caused some to express doubts as to whether "Plattism" died with Platt.

Expanding upon the waning importance of the party boss, the Milwaukee *Free Press* reminds us that:

> "Less than a decade ago, the death of Thomas C. Platt would have been attended by serious comment on its political significance. To-day, the news calls for little more than reminiscent comment."

But of "reminiscent comment," much of it embodying statements the authenticity of which is at least in dispute, there is a superabundance. Editorials, three columns long, review the former dictator's career: His entry into politics in the Frémont campaign of 1856; his political progress to the Senatorship; his spectacular resignation from the Senate, with Roscoe Conkling as a result of the feud with President Garfield and James G. Blaine; his defeat with Conkling, on their appeal for vindication; his retirement, and subsequent rise in the Republican party in New York, which he so long dominated as the "Easy Boss"; his achievement in inserting the "gold plank" in the Republican national platform of 1896; his unwilling consent to the appointment of Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the first McKinley Administration; his consent to the nomination of the returned "Rough Rider" as a forlorn hope in the campaign that made Roosevelt Governor of New York; his attempt to "shelve" Roosevelt by forcing him into the Vice-Presidency, and thus, through a grim jest of fate, making the man, he most wished to suppress, President of the United States; his reappearance in the national Senate, his loss of the leadership, and his final withdrawal from the political field.

While a few strongly Democratic papers, after highly uncomplimentary reflections upon Mr. Platt's career, sum it up as exemplifying the principles of the Republican party, comment, as a rule, is notably non-partizan, and the dead leader receives but few tributes of esteem and regard from papers of any political creed. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says, optimistically:

> "The State of New York is escaping—we wish we could say that it had escaped—from the attitude and conditions which made Mr. Platt's career possible. It will long stimulate reflection and, we hope, excite chagrin that a man intrinsically so small could have been so important a figure in a great American commonwealth."

Whereas the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) is so gracious as to say:

> "Senator Platt may have had his faults, but he was a fine type of man, whose counsel was always of the greatest value to his party. His death at this time will farther complicate the unfortunate situation of the Republican administration in the Empire State."

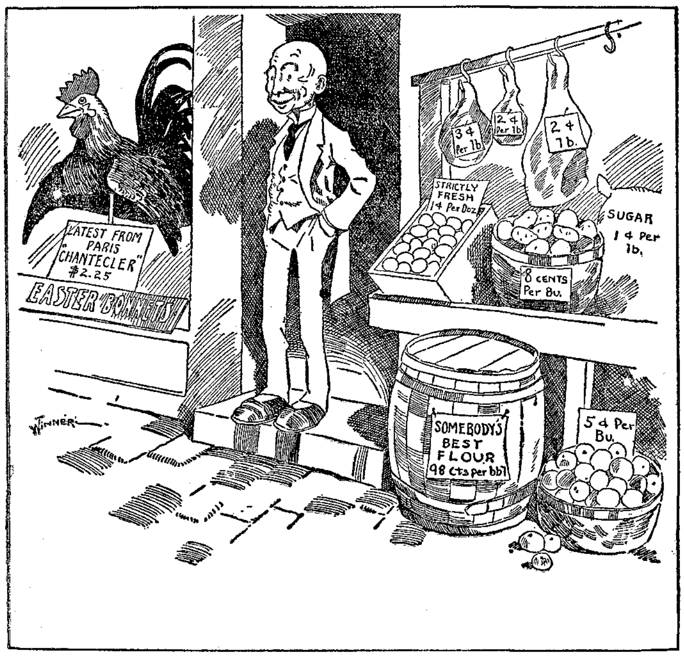
This generous view is hardly characteristic in the press of Mr. Platt's own State. The New York *Evening Post* even denies him the personal attraction and intellectual gifts that some allow him, and says of his success:

> "He carried the commercialization of politics to a degree of perfection—or iniquity—unknown before his time. He had, of course, a certain order of ability; otherwise he could not have got on as he did. He had a head for petty details, a good organizing faculty, and great industry. 'But so is a burglar industrious!' exclaimed Charles O'Conor on one occasion. And Platt's devotion of his days and nights to the work of elaborating a political machine and holding as many members of it as possible under the grip of pecuniary obligation to himself was of a sort to provoke that high-minded Irishman to more invidious comparisons. For Platt was the first chairman of a State committee in New York to perceive how ruthlessly that position could be used for his own benefit."

Yet the Buffalo *News* (Rep.), reviewing Mr. Platt's legislative record, discovers that,

> "he did not make or unmake Presidents, but no other leader in another State has surpassed him in record of sound legislation to his credit, or length of leadership in his party, sustained and supported by some of the ablest statesmen and loftiest patriots in the recent history of the Republic."

Among the negative tributes are paragraphs to the effect that Mr. Platt was no vulgar, unscrupulous money lover, and kept no tithe of the great sums, collected for political purposes, that passed through his hands. But on the other hand the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), recalling Mr. Platt's interest in the express busi-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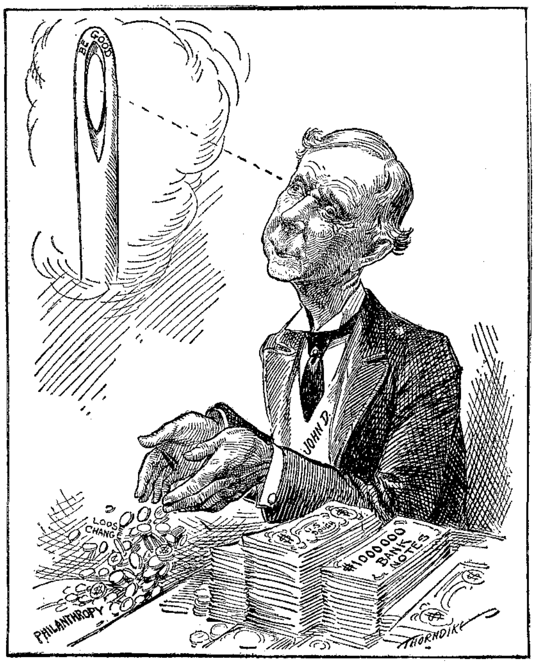
WINNER

IF IT IS THE PEOPLE'S GOOD-WILL THAT HE WANTS, WHY NOT TRY THIS?

—Winner in the Pittsburg *Post.*



ONE EYE ON HIS MONEY AND THE OTHER ON THE NEEDLE'S EYE.

—Thorndike in the Baltimore *American.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S MILLIONS.

ness, declares that he "leaves behind as a monument, however, the defeat of every attempt to establish a parcel-post in this country."

A novel turn was given to discussions of the former leader's career by the dramatic episode of two "voices from the tomb." Mr. Platt's posthumously published charge that President Harrison had authorized Stephen B. Elkins to offer him the Secretaryship of the Treasury in consideration of financial aid in the Presidential campaign, and had then failed to keep his promise, was not only met by a prompt denial by Senator Elkins, but also by the counter-publication of a letter in which the late President explicitly denies ever having made any such political bargain.

Of this strange controversy between two dead men the Washington *Herald* says:

> "Platt's revelations, whether true or untrue, will not give the country a more charitable memory of the man."

PHILADELPHIA'S PLEA FOR PEACE

VIOLENCE, as a newspaper philosopher observes, may not win absolute victories in industrial wars, but it seems to have an effect in compelling arbitration. For the continued rioting of strike sympathizers in the streets of Philadelphia, together with what the strike leaders denounce as the "high-handed and lawless action" of the police in breaking up or preventing a gathering of 20,000 strike sympathizers, have been instrumental in actuating the business men of Philadelphia to make their strong plea for the settlement of labor troubles by neutral intervention.

Tho not more than 4,000 men were involved in the strike against the Rapid Transit Company, a general sympathetic strike swelled the numbers of the allied strikers to 150,000 according to the labor leaders, 20,000 according to the police. The allied unions had obtained, they declare, permission from President Horace Fogel, of the National League Baseball Club, to use the baseball park for a monster mass-meeting. The meeting was forbidden by the Mayor. The labor leaders, insisting on "the right of peaceable assemblage guaranteed by the Constitution," nevertheless attempted to hold the meeting, and a great concourse of their adherents was finally broken up with a free use of police clubs.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, while it holds that a strike might have been avoided by "a spirit of conciliation and a gentler method by the Rapid Transit Company," accuses Mr. Pratt, the strike leader, and his associates of misrepresenting the situation, using wild and inflammatory talk, and causing a gathering that could only result in violence. Says *The Ledger:*

> "A group of men called the 'Committee of Ten,' who are directing the present 'general strike,' have issued a pronunciamento, in which they quite openly proclaim themselves 'in revolt,' not against any specific industrial wrongs, but against the constituted authorities of the city. Mr. Pratt, who is the recognized leader of this 'revolt,' follows this proclamation by a violent attack upon the police, whom he speaks of as 'banditti,' with such other wild expressions as are common in the mouths of foreign anarchists. He proposes to 'throw out' those who have been officially entrusted with the administration of the laws."

Mr. Pratt is quoted as saying at a meeting subsequent to the ball-park riot:

> "In this city a republican form of government no longer exists. We have, instead, a judicial monarchy. Your future and that of your children is involved. It is true that we have had contracts, and that we have broken them to the hurt of friendly employers. They suffer, and we regret it, but let us stand together and win, as we must win, and those same men will be more amenable when we make other contracts.
>
> "We must stop every wheel in every industry in the city. They are seeking to destroy us. The Manufacturers' Association of the country stands behind the Transit Company with all the power of wealth and political influence, and they mean that organized labor shall be wiped out in this city."

Of the several appeals by different bodies for arbitration, that which excited the most comment was that forwarded by the United Business Men's Association to President Taft, reading as follows:

> "To His Excellency, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America.
>
> "Dear Sir—The undersigned, appointed by the United Business Men's Association to represent it in the effort to end the strike now prevailing in our city, by which many thousands of men are out of employment and many wheels are idle, about differences that might be adjusted by arbitration, appeal to you to assist us in this crisis by sending to our aid the Commission of the Foundation for Industrial Peace, instead of calling out the militia, which would anger the men and might lead to bloodshed.
>
> "A conference between the car company and the men would undoubtedly end the trouble. The laboring men, the unions, are

willing to arbitrate. The Rapid Transit Company refuses to arbitrate, on account of some technicalities, which they consider legal, incident to the strike itself and which could be satisfactorily explained to them. With the authority of law represented by such a man as Chief Justice Fuller, chairman of the commission, if he, with his colleagues, were only here by your authority, or as your representatives, we do not doubt that this Industrial Commission would accomplish the end desired, for we believe the car company would consent to arbitration.

"It would save millions of dollars to employers and employees and restore quiet and order to the city.

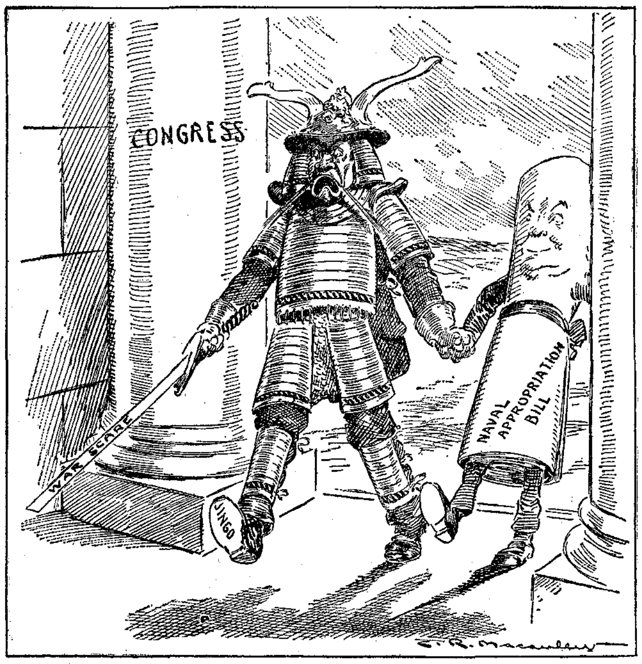
"We have the honor to suggest and to ask you to employ the remedy.

"With sentiments of great respect, we are, etc."

Outside of Philadelphia, newspaper comment upon the strike has been largely academic, and has been marked by many observations on the folly and futility of sympathetic and general strikes.

SQUELCHING A JAPANESE BOGY

"WE are forming the Japan habit, very much as the English have formed the German habit," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, on Mr. Jacob H. Schiff's sensational prophecy of a great struggle—a commercial struggle as subsequently explained—between ourselves and Japan, allied with Russia, in Manchuria.



A FAMILIAR PAIR.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

This speech of the banker, who played so active a part in financing Japan in her war with Russia, is taken most seriously by the New York *Times*, to the extent of an able four-column editorial setting forth how recent events have demonstrated that the two Powers named are cooperating to shut us out of Manchuria, when, "in the order of rank of nations exporting goods to China we stand third; we are China's best customer." And, "to Manchuria alone we used to send $10,000,000 worth of cotton goods every year."

Thus far, however, Mr. Shiff's "firebrand speech," as the New York *Herald* terms it, has failed to inflame the press. The New York *Journal of Commerce* ridicules the "visionary Russo-Japanese combination," and argues that "it is impossible to-day as it ever was for Japan and Russia to come to any agreement which would be fatal to the integrity of China." The New York *Evening Post* warns us against hysteria over foreign trade relations, adding that "the magnifying of the importance of foreign trade is one of the traditional superstitions of mankind." While the New York *World* remarks that "the loudest alarms are always sounded when the big-ship program is under way," and reminds us that "a people who are made to spend $500,000,000 yearly for wars past and to come must be menaced occasionally."

OUR INCREASING DRUNKENNESS

THAT we may become "a nation of drunkards" is the peril that looms up before the editor of *The National Prohibitionist* as he compares statistics cited in the United States Census Bureau's bulletin covering the year 1907. While it is possible that the great strides that prohibition has made since that year may have improved the situation, *The Prohibitionist* finds sufficient cause for alarm in figures showing that in the five years ended 1907, the arrests for intoxication in the United States increased more than one-third. Having detailed the method followed in the compilation of the bulletin quoted, *The Prohibitionist* says of the resultant figures:

"It will be worth while to put these in form of a table for observation and comparison:

TOTAL ARRESTS	
1902	1,015,953
1905	1,212,574
1907	1,369,361

"From this it will be seen that the total number of arrests in these cities *has increased more than one-third in five years' time.*

"The actual increase is greater than these figures show from the fact that the list for 1902 includes 174 cities, while the list for 1907 includes only 158 cities.

"When we come now to arrests for drunkenness, we find that, in the year 1902, there were 366,853 such arrests. In the year 1905, there were 436,514. In the year 1907, there were 482,371.

"A table may be made of these:

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS	
1902	366,853
1905	436,514
1907	482,371

"It must be remembered that this appalling increase has taken place in the face of the growing tendency upon the part of the police officials of all our cities in license States to make the lowest possible number of arrests for drunkenness."

Further, the increase of arrests for "drink offenses," that is, disorderly conduct and assault and battery, in the territory covered by the report, in five years was more than 209,000 cases, or above 34 per cent.

The National Prohibitionist, however, directs attention to comparative figures for cities under prohibition and non-prohibition administrations. Thus the arrests for drunkenness and drinking offenses in Portland, Me., in different years may be summarized:

1902 (Prohibition)	1,730
1905 (Non-Prohibition)	1,680
1907 (Non-Prohibition)	3,483

Likewise, in Manchester, N. H., the arrests for like causes, were:

1902 (Prohibition)	1,846
1905 (License)	1,113
1907 (License)	2,502

The writer then presents other figures to show the improvement of conditions in Kansas under a régime of law enforcement. But this improvement is perhaps more strikingly shown in an article, in *Pearson's Magazine* for March, by Harrison L. Beach, entitled, "The Effect of Prohibition on Crime, Charity, and Business Property." Mr. Beach's method was to send the following question to the police-chiefs of different Kansas cities: "By what percentage have crime and disorder increased or decreased since the enforcement of the prohibition law?"

The results are summarized as follows:

Newton	90 per cent. decrease.
Junction City	75 to 80 per cent. decrease.
Parsons	70 per cent. decrease.
Marion	But one prisoner now in jail.
Leavenworth	50 per cent. decrease.

Paola	100 per cent. decrease.
Topeka	70 per cent. decrease.
Atchison	50 per cent. decrease.
Wichita	Large decrease despite 25 per cent. increase in population in three years.
Hiawatha	25 per cent. decrease.
Emporia	60 per cent. decrease.
Winfield	75 per cent. decrease.
Manhattan	"Materially for the better."
Dodge City	75 per cent. decrease.
Arkansas City	50 per cent. decrease.
Salina	"Crime and disorder have decreased."

Mr. Beach adds that tho he had intended to discuss prohibition in Oklahoma as well as Kansas, he found that "conditions in the two States differ greatly. Oklahoma has a prohibition law, but, practically, it has no prohibition. The law, generally speaking, is not effectively enforced."

More cheerful statistics from the Census Bureau's bulletin are quoted by the New York *Sun* which calls attention to the fact that in 1907 there was a decrease of 6 per cent. in the number of saloons in the 158 largest cities with populations of more than 30,000 each. More than a fourth of the licensed liquor-dealers in the cities considered were in New York and Chicago.

THE CONFLICT OF CONSERVATION

THE ups and downs of the Congressional investigation of the charges against Richard A. Ballinger, with the conflicting testimony of different witnesses have left the judicial press bewildered as to which is the hero, which the villain of the great drama of conservation, as to whether the Secretary of the Interior or his accuser, former Chief-Forester Gifford Pinchot, is a greatly wronged individual.

After Mr. Pinchot himself had given his testimony, the consensus of opinion seemed to be that he had altogether failed to justify his strong preliminary statement of what he would conclusively prove. This view, with an analysis of the Chief Forester's mental attitude, is thus strongly put by the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"The investigation of Mr. Ballinger, which is nearing its end, proves that the charges Mr. Pinchot brought directly against him and indirectly against the President for sustaining him, are false. The evidence vindicates Mr. Ballinger. It refutes Mr. Pinchot. It vindicates Mr. Taft. It does so, it can do so, for the Secretary and the President only with the consequence of condemning Mr. Pinchot. Is the latter a liar? By no means. But he is one who suspects, believes, and charges evil-doing on others, without proofs and against proofs. He believes what he wishes to believe. He disbelieves what he wishes to disbelieve. He is constituted that way. Many men are. They are moral fanatics and intellectual defectives.

"The basis is vanity. There is no cure for it to that degree. The victims believe they are necessary and indispensable. They convince themselves that not only do those who differ from them err, but that they know they err, and do not hesitate at falsehood to bolster up their error and defend themselves."

Yet the subsequent testimony of some of Mr. Pinchot's witnesses has had a considerable effect upon the newspaper jury, at least. The statements made by former Secretary James A. Garfield are looked upon as making it incumbent on Secretary Ballinger to explain one or two points. Before Mr. Garfield's testimony was actually delivered, an important feature of it was thus set forth in an editorial in *Collier's Weekly* which is devoted to Mr. Pinchot's side of the controversy:

"On March 6, 1908, Clarence Cunningham states *in an affidavit* that 'the Guggenheim Syndicate . . . is not directly or indirectly interested in the said coal lands, and that they have never been interested.'

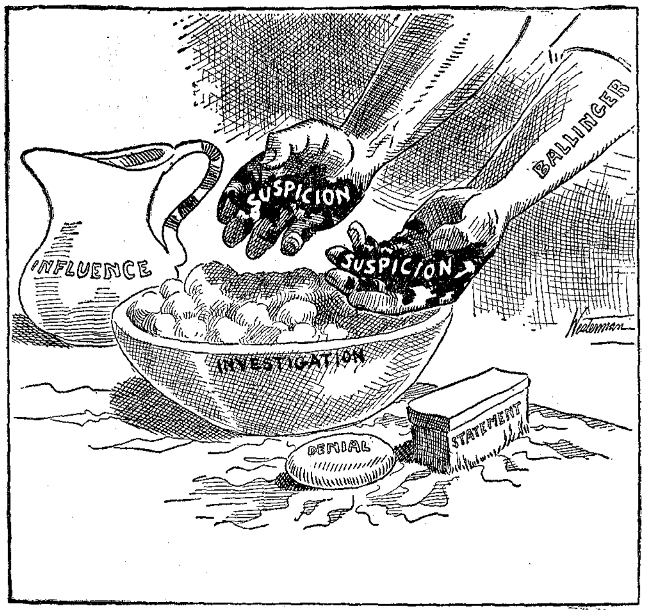
"In another *affidavit* of September 4, 1908, Cunningham reaffirms that statement and adds that he 'knows of no individual entryman in said [Cunningham] group of entries, that has any contractual obligation, of any nature whatsoever, with the Guggenheim Syndicate, or any other syndicate or corporation whatsoever, or any of their agents, whereby his claim or entry, or any part thereof, is disposed of, or to be disposed of, encumbered, or in any wise pledged, in any sense whatever.'

"*This September 4 affidavit was prepared by* Ballinger, who had meanwhile become the counsel of the Cunninghams; it was presented by Ballinger to Secretary Garfield, in the hope of inducing him to order the Cunningham claims to patent. Obviously, Cunningham's *sworn statement* was made with the intention of wilfully deceiving Secretary Garfield. The investigation will doubtless disclose whether Cunningham is the only guilty party."

Clarence Cunningham is quoted in the news dispatches from Cleveland, Ohio, as having charged former United States Land Agent, Louis R. Glavis, with having trapt him into signing the affidavit quoted, by false pretenses, and with having pretended to be seeking to have the Cunningham entries cleared for patent when he was really trying to have them declared fraudulent.

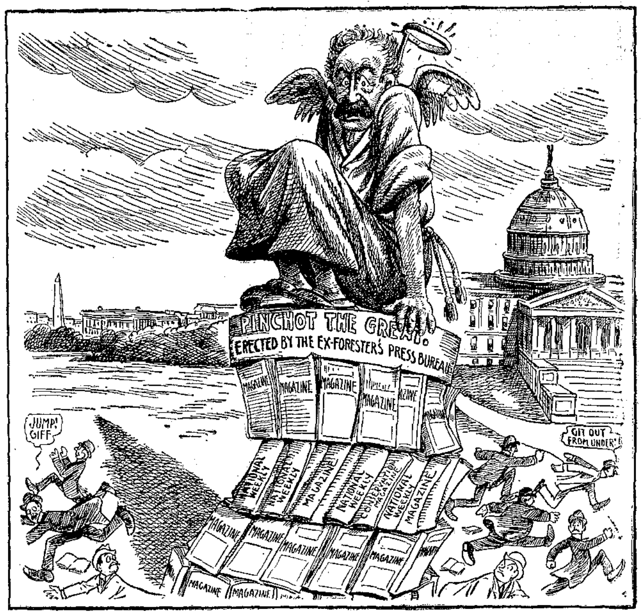
Another witness at the Congressional investigation, Arthur P. Davis, chief engineer of the Reclamation Service, likewise directly contradicted statements made by Secretary Ballinger to the President. A Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening World* says of Mr. Davis's testimony:

"Mr. Davis declared that 'in language as strong as politeness



WON'T COME OFF.

—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal.*



THE FALLING IDOL.

—From the Denver *News.*

SOME ONE NEEDS "CONSERVING."

and proper respect would permit' he had told Secretary Ballinger himself that his entire course had tended to demoralization of the service.

"With regard to a statement by Mr. Ballinger to the President that he had restored many lands withdrawn by Secretary Garfield on the strength of recommendations from the Reclamation Service that these lands were no longer needed for reclamation purposes, Mr. Davis declared that all of the recommendations made by the Reclamation Service were in response to direct orders issued by Mr. Ballinger. These orders were repeated, he said, many times, but were never put in writing. Director Newell, of the Reclamation Service, protested vigorously against the Secretary's action."

A secondary matter growing out of the controversy has roused considerable bitterness against both Secretary Ballinger and President Taft on the part of several Southern papers. A. C. Shaw, formerly assistant law officer in the forestry service, was dismissed by the President because of insubordination involved in his activity in the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy. Mr. Shaw, since his dismissal, applied to Secretary Ballinger for the privilege of practising before the Interior Department. According to reports published in the Boston *Transcript* and repeated with indignant editorial comment in such papers as the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Raleigh *News and Observer*, and the Wilmington *Star*, the application was referred by the Secretary to the President who declined to grant it.

Of this refusal the Wilmington *Star* says:

> "Signs are not wanting that in the Pinchot-Ballinger dispute, for taking sides in which it is attempted to punish Mr. Shaw, it is President Taft who has been bamboozled and betrayed—not by Shaw, but by the Cabinet officer whom, with mistaken loyalty, he is trying to save. 'Traitor,' 'ingrate,' etc., may find ultimate application in very different quarters from those where they are now applied."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MARCH lamb didn't come in at a lowered price, tho.—*Pittsburg Post.*

MANY a person will keep Lent this year who never did before.—*Atlanta Journal.*

JEFF DAVIS kicked so high he punctured his own balloon.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IF Mr. Roosevelt has the "sleeping-sickness" germ, it is sure to terminate fatally—for the germ.—*Detroit Journal.*

THE Washington *Herald* insists that Senator Depew is himself again. That's just the trouble.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

PRESIDENT TAFT reports that the new tariff law is "working well." Yes, but who is it working?—*Los Angeles Express.*

WILL Mr. Bryan please note that there is great difficulty in maintaining the parity between ham and eggs?—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

SENATOR GORDON attracted so much attention with his farewell speech that we suggest this method to others in that dignified body.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THIS is the first anniversary of the inauguration of President Taft. Dispatches from Winona say it is not being observed as a public holiday there. —*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Nicaragua insurgents met their Aldrich.—*Atlanta Journal.*

NOT that the hunting trip will end when T. R. lands in New York.—*Butte Inter Mountain.*

PEARY begins to think Missouri is the only State represented in Congress.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

SOME inclination has been manifested to lay down the muck rake and take up the harpoon.—*Washington Star.*

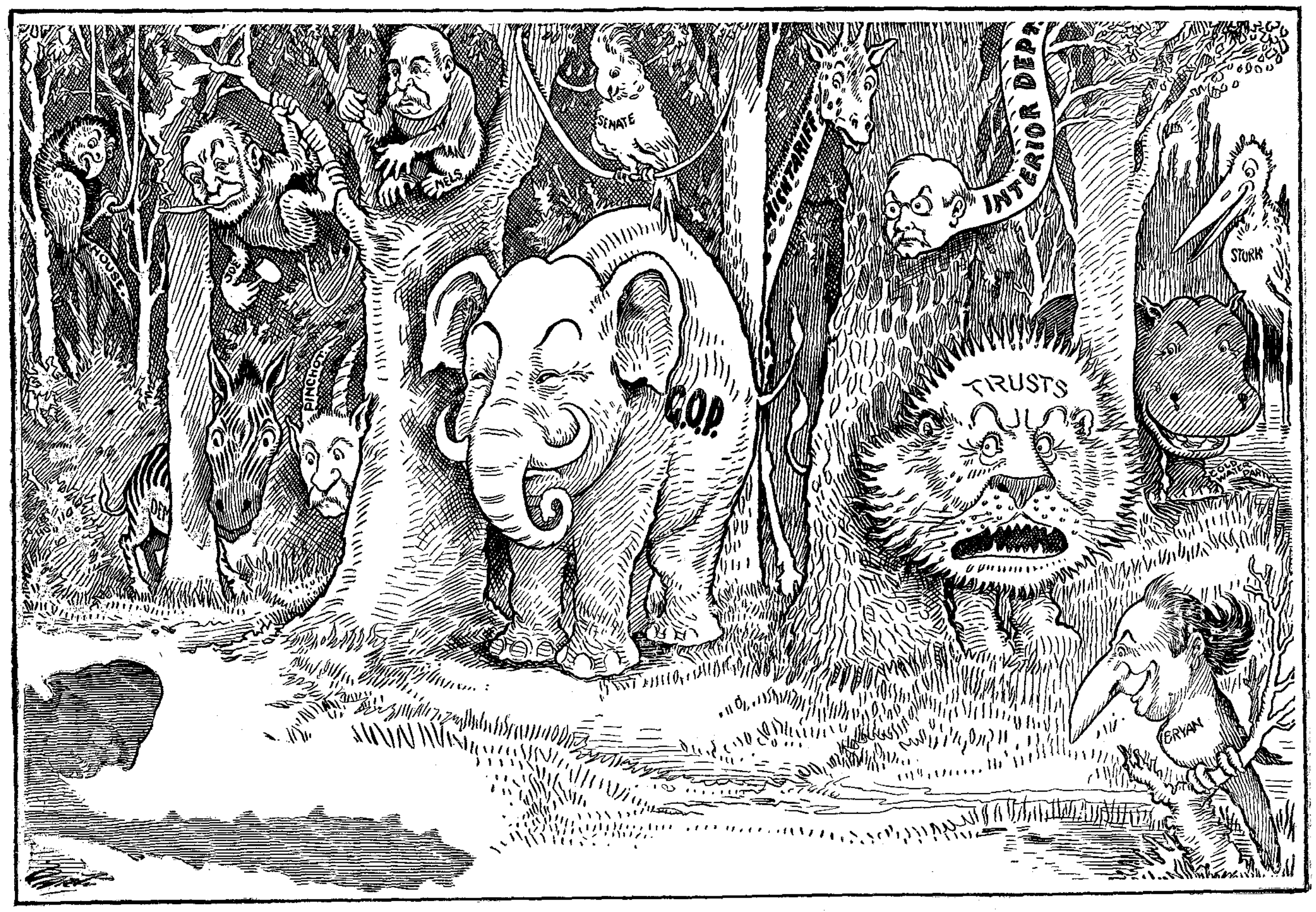
"RUSSIA Offers Plan to China." If China could thrive on plans she would be the best nourished nation on earth.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

THE Senator from Rhode Island considers Mr. Taft one of the best Presidents he has had in the entire Aldrich administration.—*Baltimore Sun.*

SINCE Walter Wellman is not using a balloon as his means of conveyance to meet Colonel Roosevelt, he may get there.—*Washington Times.*

ARIZONA and New Mexico will have to disguise themselves as Republican States before they will be allowed to enter the Union.—*Baltimore Sun.*

IT appears that New York has not paid for the key of the city presented to Dr. Cook. Possibly the money had to be diverted to changing the lock of the city.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

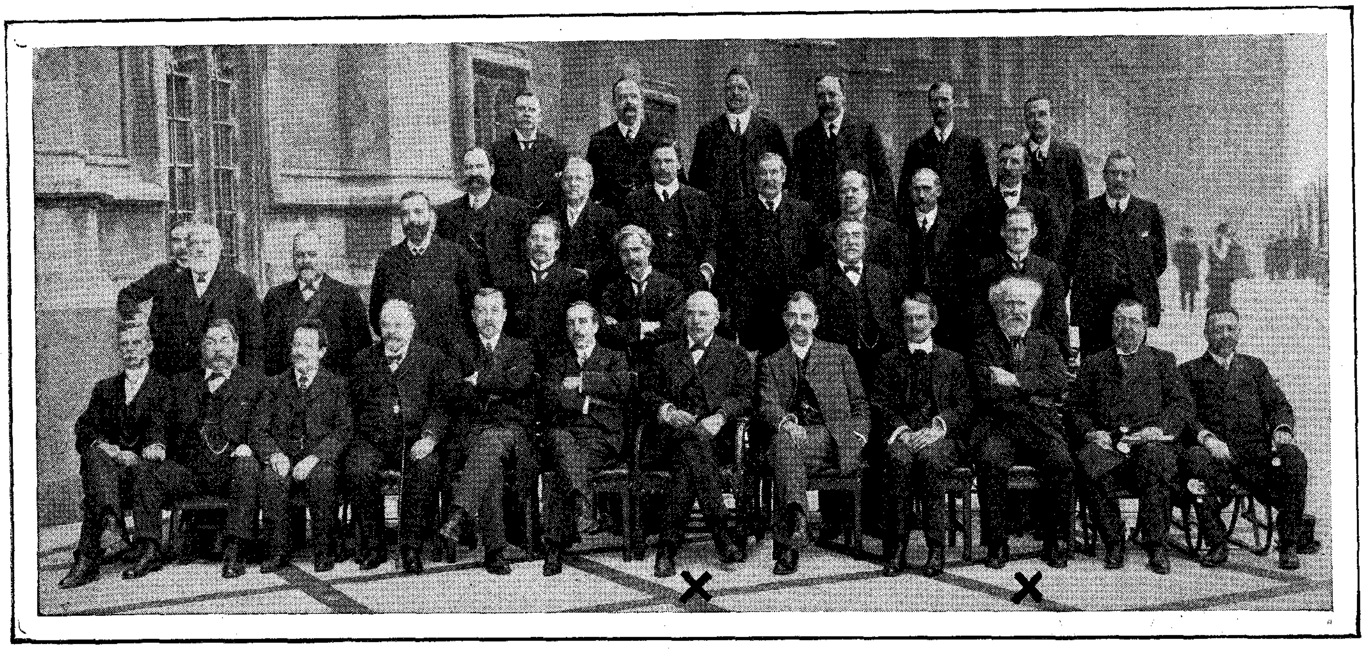


IN THE AMERICAN JUNGLE.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

MURDEROUS PATRIOTISM IN EGYPT

THE assassination of Boutros Pasha Ghali, Prime Minister of Egypt, by a student of pharmacy named Ibrahim Wardany, is attributed by the British press to a nationalist feeling of the same sort that has inspired the Hindus to similar acts of murderous violence. Great Britain's occupation of the land of the Pharaohs is resented by Young Egypt in spite of the fact that the nominal ruler is a Mohammedan Khedive and the late Prime Minister a Copt. This resentment, according to the British Conservative press, has been fanned by the Radical members of Parliament until it has burst into this red flame of murder. The assassin acknowledges that he committed the act as a Nationalist because Boutros Pasha signed the Anglo-Sudanese concession, and agreed to the prolongation of England's hold on the Suez Canal. The watchword of the Hindu Nationalists, "India for the Hindus," is being echoed in Egypt with a cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians." Nevertheless Boutros Pasha, who was educated at the American Mission schools, is credited by the Paris *Liberté* with being a Liberal in politics. "The distinguishing characteristics of Boutros," says *The Times's* Cairo correspondent, "were his consummate tact and suppleness, but he united thereto a certain frankness and firmness more than is usually to be found in Orientals." Speaking in the House of Lords on the fate of Boutros Pasha Ghali Lord Cromer remarked:



THE LABOR PARTY MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Messrs. G. N. Barnes and Keir Hardie, indicated by crosses, are blamed by the Conservative press for encouraging Egyptian discontent.

BOUTROS PASHA GHALI,

The Premier of Egypt, who was recently assassinated.

> "I was for many years associated with Boutros Pasha and entertained a very high opinion of his abilities. His death is a great loss to Egypt, for he was certainly the most capable of living Egyptian Ministers. I should add that he was an Egyptian patriot in the truest sense of the term—that is to say, he worked honestly and devotedly in the true interests of his country.
>
> "A more foul crime was never committed than that which has prematurely closed his career."

The London *Times* draws the following distinction between this and the Hindu assassinations:

> "The murder appears to be of the kind which has become common of late in India. It has been committed in the usual cold-blooded manner, and the murderer is a student who has enjoyed the benefits of initiation into the teachings of 'advanced' European thought. In one important respect he differs from his Indian models. Unlike them, he is not a wholly unknown youth, whose first claim to notoriety is the bloodshed of which he is guilty. This suggests that, also unlike them, he may have acted on his own initiative, instead of being the dupe and tool of conspirators more important than himself. If this be the case, his crime is lacking in the sinister significance which attaches to those of the Indian student murderers. It reveals, indeed, the existence in Egypt of deep moral perversion, but it does not necessarily indicate, as the Indian murders do, that this perversion has been brought about by the systematic efforts of a secret organization."

The London *Daily News*, however, connects the crime with the contention exprest at the Young Egypt Congress held at Geneva last summer, that English occupation of Egypt ought to come to a close sooner or later, and declares:

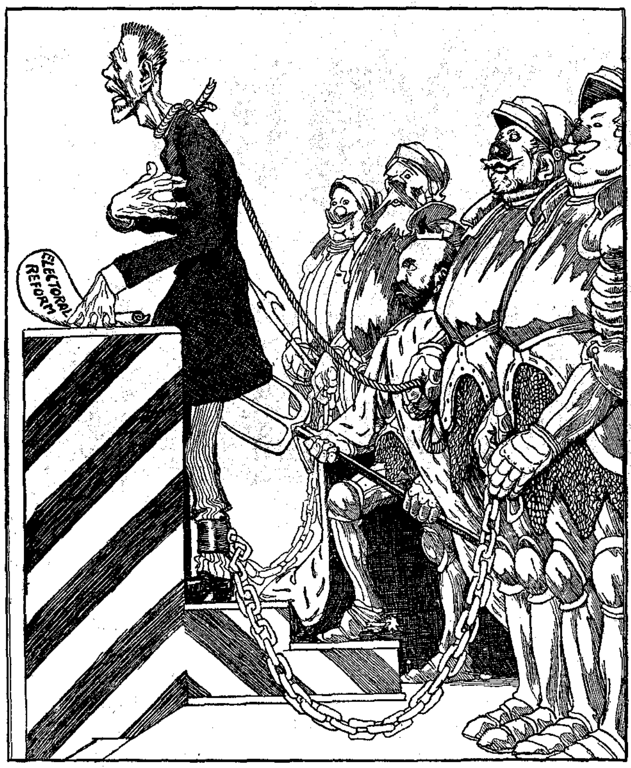
> "It is pretty obvious that the thoughts of the assassin of Boutros Pasha ran in the same direction. There can be little hesitation in condemning such a program as impracticable, and therefore unwise. For good or for evil there is no likelihood of the English withdrawing from Egypt within any discernible period."

Mr. Barnes and Mr. Keir Hardie, who once figured as an Indian Nationalist agitator, both extreme Radical M.P's., have some responsibility in the matter, the Conservative *Standard* (London) assures us in the following words:

> "Mr. Barnes and Mr. Keir Hardie, with other kindred spirits, were present at the conference of the Young Egyptian party at Geneva. Mr. Barnes assured the leaders of the movement that his party would support them in and out of Parliament. Mr. Hardie was no less profuse in his promises."

OBJECT OF THE BERLIN RIOTS

BERLIN has long been called the best policed city in Europe, or rather, the city where the people are most completely under the control of the police, which may not be the same thing. It has even been said that the citizen can not lift a hand or take a step without police permission. This state of things has suddenly changed. The city is in a condition of insurrection. The mob cries out "Down with tyranny!" "Down with the Government!" "Long live universal suffrage!" They hoist a red flag on the very steps of the Reichstag, and sing the "Marseillaise." The police reply with a volley of bullets and the number of killed or wounded is not reported in the papers. The organs of the Socialists are alternately deriding and cursing Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, who, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, has defied the people, "sown the wind, and is now reaping the whirlwind."



THE MEASURE OF HIS INDEPENDENCE.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG—"Here I stand. I can not do otherwise. God help me!" —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The people have declared war on the property owners, says *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), a bright Socialist weekly. More than that, the bourgeoisie will at last see that it is their interest to take the side of the proletariat and join "the battle-cry against Bethmann-Hollweg's legislative attack on the rights of the people." The German proletariat are up in arms and are determined to wrest from the property owners some of those votes which the latter have merely because they own so many marks. Bethmann-Hollweg, the champion of the squirearchy, is called a relic of medievalism. The Prussian constitution remains "a child after sixty years of existence." Such are some of the ideas contained in the article from which we are quoting, and which is entitled "Street Demonstrations." It concludes by explaining why these demonstrations are made:

> "It is to be hoped that the property-holding classes will not long continue in their obstinate blindness to lend themselves to a policy which they know is dictated merely by their own self-interest. Even if they continue to do so they must not think for a moment that this will change the attitude taken by the laboring classes. The laboring classes all along the line have undertaken a war against the property-holding classes, and have a prospect of victory such as never before presented itself. They are not out for compromise, and will accept no mere makeshift measure of reform even tho it includes the secret ballot. We leave compromise to those liberal statesmen who are howling their hearts out over these street demonstrations. Any feeble attempts made to appease the laboring classes by those whose resolution in the path of oppression is beginning to fail them will not divert the proletariat from their course. The vow the people have made to obtain the victory is half of victory itself. Against the inexorable determination of millions, which grows stronger and stronger every day, even all the well-equipped force of the property owners dwindles into impotence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW CHINA VIEWS THE KNOX PLAN

CHINA'S growing friendship for the United States has been still further strengthened, apparently, by Secretary Knox's attempt to induce Japan and Russia to neutralize the Manchurian railways. Public opinion is not so definite or accessible in China as in many other countries, and one expression of feeling has to be weighed against another in making the estimate. A certain high Chinese official is quoted in the *Jiji* (Tokyo), one of the most influential Japanese dailies, as opposing the Knox plan on the ground that it would put China under the joint control of the Powers, as in the case of the Balkans, and he said he hoped Russia and Japan would definitely reject the proposal. It must be remembered, however, that the Tokyo paper was eager for just such opinions, and we do not know how many other officials exprest the opposite view and were not quoted. Oriental diplomacy must be reckoned with in a case like this, and to know the trend of popular opinion we must turn to the native newspapers.

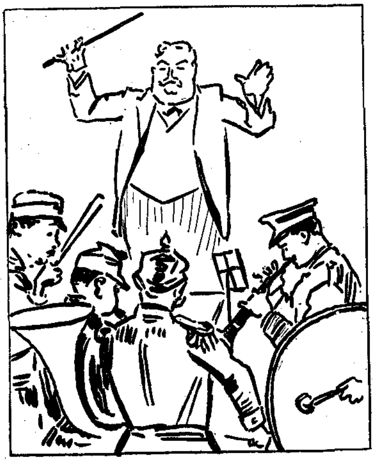
It is a strange fact that Peking itself has no influential journal published by Chinese. The *Jun Tien Shih Pao*, published in Chinese by a coterie of Japanese journalists in Peking, enjoys, so we are told, a much wider circulation than any daily issued by native editors in the Chinese capital. Tientsin and Canton boast of a few newspapers, but the forum of China is in Shanghai. Of the Shanghai dailies, the *Shih Pao* is the most thoughtful, and deservedly most influential. The comment of this conservative journal upon the question is laconic and reserved in tone. We read:

> "The American proposal affects China's interests most vitally, and we can not be too careful in measuring its true significance. Of course we need consider its merits or demerits from no other point of view than that of our own welfare. The cardinal point of the question is, for us, whether or not the American plan, if carried out, would better serve our own interest than does the present arrangement in Manchuria. We hope that our authorities will give the matter a most careful consideration before they respond to the American overture either favorably or unfavorably."

Contrary to this uncertain expression of views of the *Shih Pao*, the *Shin Wen Pao* (which has been so radically anti-Japanese that it even extolled the Korean assassin who killed Prince Ito at Harbin) is a little more definite in recommending the adoption of the American plan. After expressing unstinted admiration for the shrewdness of American diplomats, this journal naively says that in the matter of diplomacy China has much to learn from America. Further:

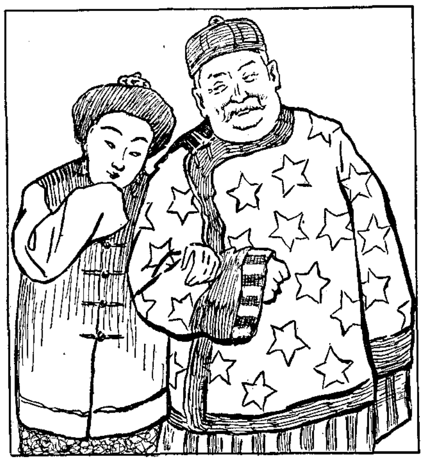
> "Since Manchuria is virtually lost to us, it makes but little difference whether the railways there are held by Russia and Japan or controlled by a combination of several Powers. Our foremost desire is to deliver Manchuria and its railways completely from foreign control. Probably, however, it may be best to relieve the railways from the grip of Japan and Russia, and place them under the joint control of the Powers until China is in a position to exercise unrestricted sovereignty over Manchuria. We therefore hope that our Government will not hesitate to accept this God-sent proffer from Washington. It may be apprehended that in the event of Japan being deprived of her advantageous position in Manchuria she will cast her covetous eyes toward South China, but we need not, on that account, scruple to avail ourselves of this golden opportunity to oust her from the three Eastern Provinces."

Whatever the Chinese press may think about the Knox proposal



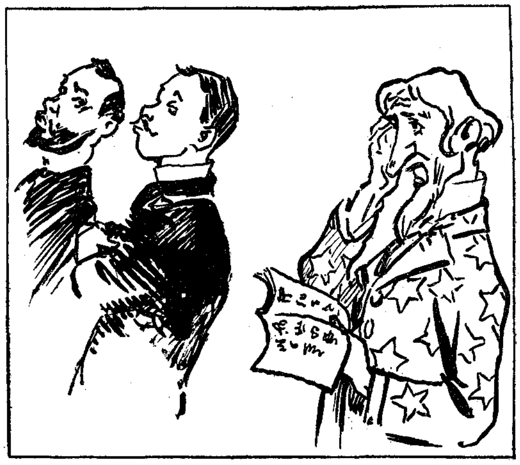
"IN THE INTEREST OF HARMONY!"

Taft would like to lead the Concert of the Powers.



TRYING TO PUT THE STARS AND STRIPES ON HIM.

America says it is "all for the sake of peace and in the interests of China," but it is a regular Yankee trick!



A MONSTROUS PIECE OF PHILANTHROPY.

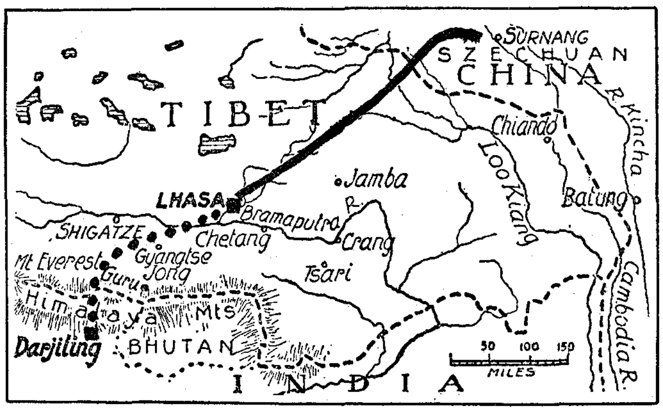
Uncle Sam proposes that Japan and Russia contribute their railways to help build a Peace Palace in Manchuria! It is hard to blame Japan for refusing.—*Puck* (Tokyo).

JAPANESE SUSPICIONS OF OUR BENEVOLENCE.

one thing seems certain, *viz.*, that the idea is gradually growing up in the Chinese mind that America is thoroughly sincere and earnest in endeavoring to befriend China. This sentiment is best exprest by the *Chun Wai Jih Pao*, which in commenting upon the American proposition in a lengthy article makes a strong plea for the formation of a Chino-American alliance. In the eyes of this journal, we are the only nation to be relied upon in the great struggle for national rehabilitation which China is now passing through. To pave the way to the consummation of a formal alliance beween Washington and Peking, it seems desirable to this paper that the peoples of the two countries should exchange courtesies in an unofficial manner, as Japan and America have lately been doing, by inviting mutual visits of the business men and tourists of each country to the other.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

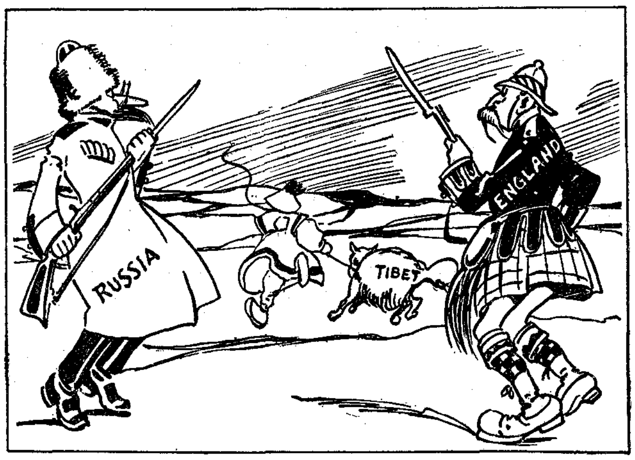
THE CHINESE IN TIBET

WHILE the Western world may not know or care who is the Pontiff of Tibet, it has a keen interest in the military character of the Chinese expedition that has just chased the sacred Lama out of his palace and over the border into India. The occupation of Lhasa and the expulsion of the "ocean-priest," or "priest vast as the ocean," are events of the first magnitude in the present history of Asia, remarks the London *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, for they reveal "hidden forces that have been at work," and moreover are "forces in themselves that may have a vast influence on the history of mankind." *The Evening Standard* dwells particularly on the way in which this invasion of Tibet proves the progress that China has made in the modern art of war, and tells us:



SCENE OF THE EVICTION.

This map shows Szechuan, whence the Chinese moved out toward Lhasa (route shown by heavy black line). Darjiling, whither the Lama has fled (shown by dotted line).



"WITH A SMILE THAT WAS CHILDLIKE AND BLAND."

While England and Russia are coveting Tibet the Heathen Chinee runs off with the prize.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"The Chinese expedition is a revelation of the progress made by the Celestial army under German and Japanese guidance. Undeterred by the immense deserts of ice and snow that had to be traversed and by the slashing attacks of nomad tribes, the little army pushed steadily on from the frontier of Szechuan to the capital of Tibet, deposing on its way with true Western foresight the feudal lords and replacing them with Chinese officials. To effect this passage the army had provided itself with hundreds of mountain guns of the very latest pattern; the rank and file had been trained for their arduous task by cadets who had themselves sat at the feet of Japanese instructors, and at Chingtu, the capital of Szechuan, which was the base of the expedition, 7,000 men worked night and day in an arsenal filled throughout with German machinery. Furthermore, as they knew that the telegraph wires would certainly be cut by the nomads, this most up-to-date expedition provided itself with wireless telegraphy. Can anything be more symptomatic of the incalculable strength of China when she once thoroughly adopts Western science and Western military training? This expedition will be carefully noted by all future historians of mankind. It is the opening of a new chapter, the beginning of a new epoch."

According to Sven Hedin Tibet is to China "a huge fortress, with ramparts, walls, and ditches protecting China." It is through the Tibetan passes that China keeps in check Mongolia, the buffer state between her and Russia. China, whose suzerainty is owned in Tibet, has full right to depose the Lama, and this right has been exercised and cause given in an edict issued at Peking. The foreign correspondent of *The Daily Chronicle* (London) adds:

> "The edict accuses the Dalai Lama of disobedience, intrigue, and refusal to pay tribute, and characterizes him as one of the worst Lamas ever known.
>
> "The Chinese are much perturbed at the course of events in Tibet, and they are especially annoyed at the flight of the Dalai Lama. They point out that Chinese troops were sent to Lhasa to strengthen the garrison, protect trade, and maintain China's sovereign authority."

WHY THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE ARE POOR

RUSSIA often shares the honor with our own country of being designated a land of unlimited possibilities. If the sole factor taken into consideration be the potential wealth of economic resources lying buried in Russian soil, there is good ground no doubt for the coupling of two countries which, in point of actual fact, are the farthest removed from each other economically. But while Russia is actually the poorest of all civilized nations, the United States is the richest. The mass of the Russian people, the Russian political economists tell us, are not only poor, but they are on the verge of destitution. Mr. A. Press, writing in the St. Petersburg *Zaprocy Zhizny*, gives the following vivid illustration of the utter pauperism of the great bulk of the Russian people:

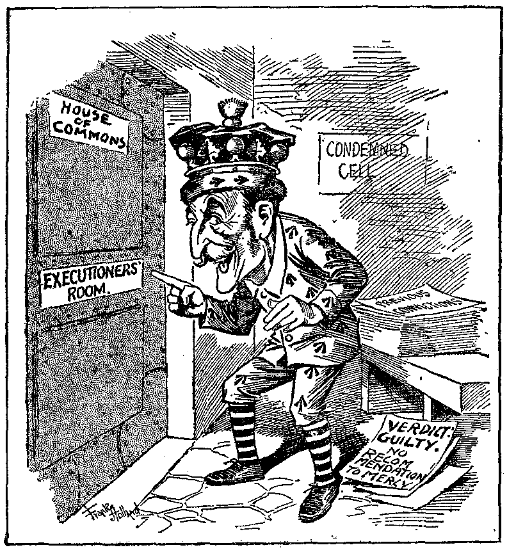
> "It is known that the comparatively high-priced food-products, like meat, butter, eggs, fruit, etc., are used in much smaller quantities by the Russian population than by the Americans, English, German, French, and other civilized nations. It would seem therefore that for the proper maintenance of life the Russian would make up for this lack by a larger consumption of grain foods. But in reality the very opposite is the case. For instance, in 1904 the consumption of grain per person in the United States averaged 1,945 pounds, and in Russia 660 pounds, that is, one-third of that in America. The same low level of consumption is noticeable in all other products constituting the necessaries of life. The consumption of cotton per head in the United States during the same year was 20.4 pounds, and in Russia only 5.4 pounds; sugar in America 78 pounds, in Russia only 13.2 pounds, and so on. The most characteristic measure of the comparative wealth of the two countries is in the relative consumption per individual of iron and anthracite. In the United States the per capita consumption of iron in 1904 was 504 pounds and of coal 8,568 pounds, in Russia 45 pounds of iron and 3,564 pounds of coal."

This low consumption, says Mr. Press, is reflected sadly enough in the general misery of the great majority of the Russian people, the awful ravages of disease, and the extremely high rate of mortality among them. The lack of proper and sufficient nourishment necessarily shows also in the low productive capacity of both the agricultural and industrial workingman of Russia, and this Mr. Press illustrates again by a few striking examples:

> "The grain output in the United States in 1904 was 2,628 pounds per person, and only 954 pounds in Russia. In the industries the yearly product of one laborer in America in 1900 amounted to $2,377, and in Russia to $633. The difference between these figures is so great that it sufficiently accounts for the national wealth of America and the indigence of our own people. The great productivity of American labor not only makes possible the rapid growth of American industry, and the enrichment of all the individuals and institutions that are in any way related to industry, but it also enables the workingman to maintain a comparatively high rate of wages, corresponding much more to his needs than is the case with the wages of the Russian workingman. The average earnings of the American laborer in 1900 was $425, while the Russian workingman during the same year received the munificent sum of $100 on an average. Of course a workingman with a family, having to live as a rule in a populous district, can on such a wage maintain only a beggar's existence."

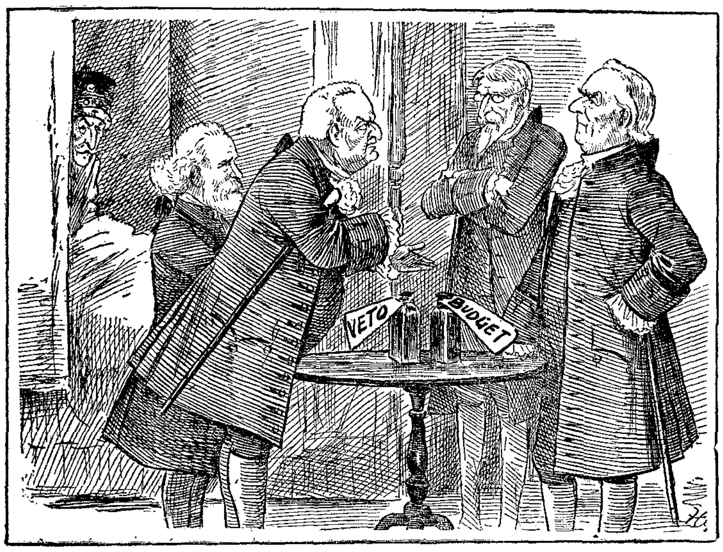
The greater capacity for work which the American workman displays is due, in the opinion of this writer, to his higher general and professional intelligence, to the superior machinery employed, to the high development of the spirit of self-help in America, and the free conditions which prevail here, all of which, we are told, give American industry a class of workingmen who are stronger, less exhausted, and more developed physically, mentally, and morally than the working class in Russia. As if any further proof of the poverty of the Russian were needed Mr. Press gives the following illuminating figures. Taking the entire population of Russia the yearly output per person amounts to $19. In Germany the per capita production a year is $92, in France $116.50, in England $136.50, in the United States $176, and in Australia $187. This writer sees the chief cause of Russia's economically low level in the unfavorable political conditions, which do not permit the free play of individual enterprise:

> "The economic status of a country depends chiefly on three factors, the natural resources, the native gifts of the people, and the amount of political liberty they enjoy. There can be no doubt that as regards the first two factors Russia ought to occupy not the last but one of the first places among the civilized nations. Therefore if Russia has remained lagging so far behind, as we have seen above, then the only reason is her lack of political freedom, which is as indispensable for the economic development of a country as air is for the development of the human organism."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



WHEN HEADSMEN DIFFER CRIMINALS TAKE HOPE!

CONDEMNED CRIMINAL—"Here's a bit of luck! They're quarreling now about how to dispatch me! I'll dodge 'em yet." —*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).



WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE PATIENTS DON'T GET THEIR MEDICINE.

THE PATIENT—"As they don't seem to agree about the physic I think I'll get up and go for a walk." —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

A RAY OF HOPE FOR THE PEERS.

LEARNING TO CURE CANCER FROM SELF-CURED CANCER

WHEN a person or an animal is immune to a disease, or gets well of the disease spontaneously and thoroughly, there seems good reason to believe that his or its organism contains something antagonistic to the malady, and that, if other sufferers could be treated with this unknown substance, good would result. This, independently of all theories of disease and of its cure, is the common-sense principle underlying the various serum treatments. Dr. Eugene Hodenpyl, of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, has been experimenting along this line with cancer, and tho he expressly disclaims the invention of a "cancer-cure," it appears likely that his investigations will bear following up. Being attracted by a case where an apparently malignant cancer got well spontaneously, he treated several other cases with fluids from the body of the recovered patient, with favorable results. Dr. Hodenpyl reports his work briefly in *The Medical Record* (New York, February 26). After describing the case of spontaneous recovery when death seemed imminent, he goes on to say:

"The writer was led to weigh the possibility, so often discust especially in connection with experimental tumors in mice, of the development by the patient of some sort of antibody inimical to the progressive growth and persistence of the tumor-cells. The alternative hypothesis, which seemed plausible, was that in the processes of tumor-tissue formation in the abdomen, some physical or physiological disturbance of organic or internal secretions might have occurred, leading to the accumulation or formation of substances antagonistic to tumor-cell growth or existence.

"The ascitic fluid having been freely placed at the writer's disposal to test these theoretical conceptions, a series of mice, which had developed tumors after the implanting of some of the well-known strains of mouse-cancer cells, were injected with varying amounts of the ascitic fluid. These injections were made near the tumors, into the tumors, and into the body at large. The effect of these injections, in brief, was to lead to marked necrosis of the tumors, to a noteworthy diminution in their size, or to their complete disappearance."

The next step was to try the fluid on human beings, and this Dr. Hodenpyl did after experimental tests of its harmlessness in animals. He writes:

"Injections have been made in small quantities, near or directly into the tumors, or in large quantities into the veins. The general effects of these injections in man has been nearly uniformly to induce a temporary local redness, tenderness, and swelling about the tumors, which soon subside. Then occur softening and necrosis of the tumor tissue, which is now absorbed or discharged externally with the subsequent formation of more or less connective tissue. In all cases, the tumors have grown smaller; in some they have disappeared altogether. In no instance has any tissue in the body, other than the tumor, shown the least reaction after the injections, nor have any systemic effects been manifest even after large venous infusions.

"The greater number of the forty-seven cases thus far treated were distinctly unfavorable, many of them hopeless and inoperable. Many of the cases are still under observation by the writer or by other physicians in and out of New York.

"The records of the cases treated, the technic employed, and the results obtained will be placed at the service of the medical profession as soon as time permits, together with the results of various obvious control experiments which are now in hand under the direction or with the concurrence of the writer. In the mean time this preliminary communication is made, first, in order that the attention of the profession may be called to the possible significance of body fluids from the rare cases of those who have recovered or are recovering from carcinoma; second, to correct the false impressions which may have been conveyed by the premature and unauthorized news items in the daily press; and, finally, to secure an opportunity to remind physicians practically interested in this study, that the urgency for this treatment, of hopeless inoperable cases, is hardly just, either to these patients themselves or to a method from which it is hoped to secure new resources and new light through deliberate and reasonable tests."

ARE DISHONEST MEN BORN OR MADE?

ARE men liars, thieves, swindlers, and grafters by birth, or by circumstance and environment? Still further—are all men born dishonest, so that honest ones are simply those that have had the taste for swindling trained out of them? An editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, February), looking at it from a scientific standpoint, concludes that the whole problem is yet unsolved. He denies that the raising of such a question implies pessimism, or is an evidence of dishonest tendencies. More than one thinking man, he says, who is brought in close contact with other men and their affairs, will occasionally ask himself, "what is honesty?" He goes on:

"Is it education and training, or is it a product of civilization, something that man has evolved for the protection of himself and his belongings? Let those answer who can. The whole matter is relative, for the values are as variable as people. Standards are constantly changing and the honest deeds of yesterday may be the dishonest acts of to-morrow. No better illustration could be brought forward than the sober statement of an honorable gentleman concerning the recent grave scandals at Albany. He never denied the giving and taking of bribes to kill legislative bills, but simply said 'it was the custom at that time, *and nobody looked at it as we do nowadays!*'

"Within the last few years there has been a notable moral unrest among all classes of people and the resulting investigations in politics, railroad and insurance management, and countless other fields of activity have shown that our most honorable and honest citizens have been guilty of acts that in their ultimate analysis seem questionable if not actually criminal. To a goodly proportion of these men, an accusation of dishonesty would have been an insult. If they as insurance presidents maintained expensive lobbies and paid for legislative protection or immunity, they were but serving their policy-holders, the widows and orphans. If as directors of railroads they gave rebates and protected themselves in diverse ways against legislative brigandage, they also were but safeguarding the interests of their stockholders. And so it went all down the line. The people kept certain men in office because they 'made good' in serving their constituency, individually and collectively. The office-holders traded their votes on railroad, insurance, or other matters, for patronage, a liberal portion out of the 'pork barrel,' or a few more pensions. The main consideration in looking at the proposition is that no one questioned these transactions. It was the custom; no one expected anything else. As a man who is respected and admired by every one who knows him, recently said, 'Nobody thought these things dishonest, until somebody said they were and then everybody knew it.' It was the manner of looking at these various matters, in other words, purely a question of education. No reasonable, fair-minded man can believe for a minute that many of those who were the most flagrant offenders realized that their acts were wrong and dishonest. Most of them were men who prized their honor, reputation, and record of success high above everything."

Honesty, the writer concludes, is largely a matter of education and training, but this does not mean that we are naturally dishonest. In a state of uneducated mentality, human beings are neither honest nor dishonest. A study of primitive peoples and of children proves this. To quote again:

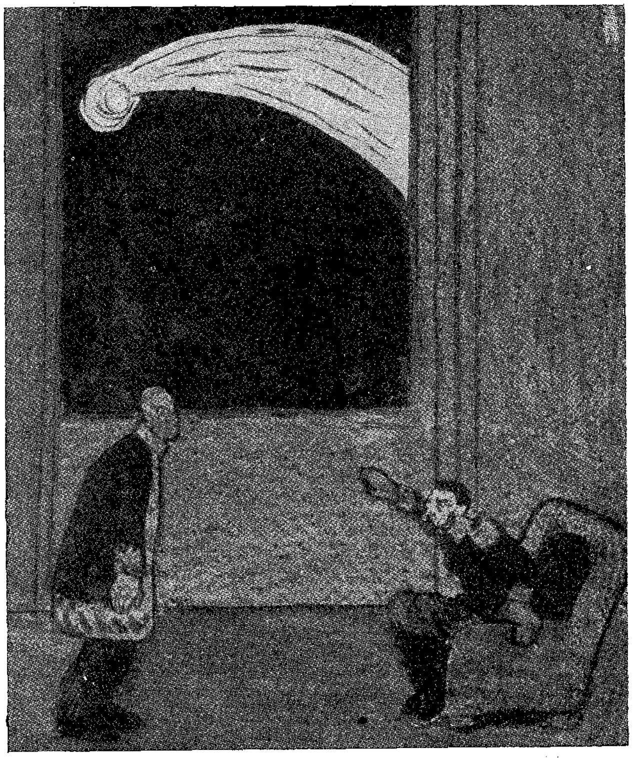
"Honesty in its primary or preliminary stages is simply social reciprocity. As the social organism becomes more complex, honesty likewise extends. While in the beginning it is of the nature of a comity between individuals, in its more complicated phases it takes on obligatory features. Thus custom, usage, and the law give honesty a prominent place in the social scheme, and the average individual acquires a modicum of honesty if he never has a day of teaching. This, however, is the exception and few there are to-day who do not receive more or less schooling. There are

> three great schools where man is given his education in the principles and practise of honesty—the school proper, the home, and the church. These have collateral branches of more or less value. All vary in efficiency, so it is not surprizing that many well-meaning individuals vary in their knowledge and practise of honesty.
>
> "But here is the bright side of the picture: every day sees extension of the principles of honesty. Education is doing it. Dishonesty is decreasing and the day is not far distant when there will be but one standard of honesty, a standard which every man will know and, knowing, practise."

COLLISIONS WITH COMETS

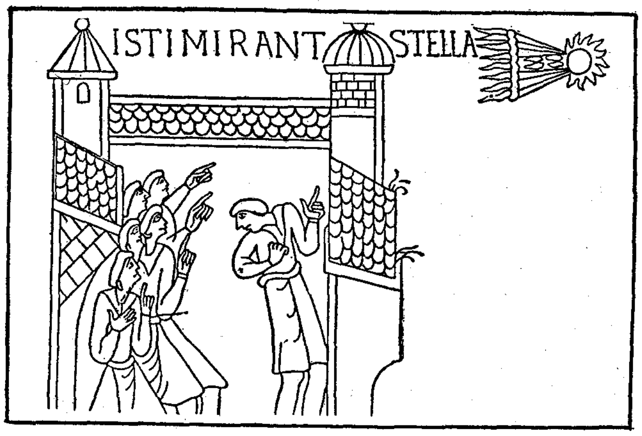
On May 18 next the earth will be brushed by the tail of Halley's comet. "Plunged into it," some of the magazines say! At any rate we shall be immersed in, and enveloped by, the mass of tenuous matter that streams off for millions of miles on one side of the comet's nucleus, which in this case will be about 15,000,000 miles away, about one-sixth the distance of the sun. What is going to happen? This is not the first question of the kind, and the answer is—"Just nothing at all." The same thing happened with other comets in 1819 and 1861 and no one suspected it. Professor Pickering, of Harvard, thinks that we must have had at least fifty actual collisions with comets since animal life first appeared on earth—not passages through the tail, but encounters with the nucleus—without practical effect. *The Scientific American*, in an editorial on this subject (New York, March 5), tells us that, curiously enough, it was Halley himself who first pointed out the possibility of such a meeting. Says the writer:

> "Whiston, Newton's successor in the Lucasian chair of mathematics at Cambridge, was so alarmed at 'a chariot of fire' which flared up in his day, that Halley was prompted to look closely into its movements. His work led to the startling result that the comet, when passing through the descending node, had approached the earth's path within a semi-diameter of the earth. Naturally, Halley wondered what would have happened had the earth and the comet been actually so close together in their respective orbits. Assuming the comet's mass to have been comparable with that of the earth (an assumption which we now know to have been utterly beyond reason) he concluded that their mutual gravitation would have caused a change in the position of the earth in its orbit, and consequently in the length of a year. This train of thought led him to consider what the result of an actual collision would have been, and he concludes that 'if so large a body with so rapid a motion were to strike the earth—a thing by no means impossible—the shock might reduce this beautiful world to its original chaos.' . . . . . .



MERELY A COMET.

"Good heavens! another bomb?"
"No, Your Majesty. It's only the comet." —*Jugend* (Munich).



HALLEY'S COMET, 1066 A.D.

From the Bayeux tapestry.

> "Since Halley's time the chance of a collision between the earth and a comet has engaged the attention of many astronomical mathematicians. Laplace, for example, painted the possibility of a collision with the earth so vividly that he startled his day and generation. He drew a picture of a comet whose mass was such that a tidal wave some 13,000 or 14,000 feet high inundated the world, with the result that only the higher peaks of the Himalayas and the Alps protruded. Lalande created a panic by a similar consideration of the subject in a paper which was intended for presentation before the Academy of Sciences, but which was not read. Such was the popular excitement, that he himself felt constrained to allay the public fears as well as he could in a soothing article published in the *Gazette de France*. The masses assumed by both Laplace and Lalande are so preposterous that their theories are no longer seriously considered by any sane astronomer.
>
> "Since the day of Laplace and Lalande there have been several comet 'scares.' Biela's comet crossed the earth's orbit on October 29, 1832. When that fact was announced, Europe was in a ferment. The orbit of the earth was confused with the earth itself. Such was the popular excitement, that Arago took it upon himself to compute the possibilities of a collision. He pointed out that the earth did not reach the exact spot where the comet had intersected the earth's orbit until a month later, on November 30, on which date the comet was 60,000,000 miles away. Incidentally he pointed out that a collision was always happily remote. He thought that the chances of a meeting were about one in 281,000,000. Babinet, on the other hand, thought that a collision was likely to take place once in about 15,000,000 years. More recently the entire problem has been considered by Prof. W. H. Pickering, of Harvard. By a collision he understands, first, that any part of the earth strikes any part of the comet's head; second, that any part of the earth strikes the most condensed point in the head (the core) as distinguished from the larger nucleus. What the average size of a visible comet's head may be, we have no means of knowing. Young estimates that for a telescopic comet it averages from 40,000 to 100,000 miles in diameter. . . . . . .
>
> "Professor Pickering infers that we should expect to be struck by the core of a visible comet once in about 40,000,000 years, and by some portion of the head once in 4,000,000 years. Since comets' orbits are more thickly distributed near the ecliptic than in other regions of the sphere, the collisions would occur rather more frequently than this, but hardly as often as once in 2,000,000 years; and since it has been estimated that animal life has existed upon the earth for about 100,000,000 years, a considerable number of collisions, perhaps as many as fifty, must have taken place during that interval, in Professor Pickering's opinion, evidently without producing any very serious results."

Notions of the tidal effects of comets, such as are described above, were based upon a wrong idea of cometary masses. A comet can sweep through the entire solar system without deranging one of its members, and it must thus have a mass so small that it can not appreciably affect the waters of the earth. That a great mathematician like Laplace should not have realized this, is indeed astonishing. Comets are more likely to be captured by planets, as they occasionally are, than to derange a member of the solar system or to produce tidal effects. We read further:

"The plunging of the earth in the tail of Halley's comet naturally causes many to wonder what will be the effect upon the inhabitants of the earth. Similar passages occurred in 1819 and 1861, but no one was the wiser until long after. Some astronomers claimed to have noticed auroral glares and meteoric displays at that time, but whether these were really associated with the comet or not can not definitely be stated. At all events, it may be safely held that on May 18 next none of us will be aware of the fact that we are literally breathing the tail of Halley's comet. From this it may well be inferred that the wild tales of the possible effects of poisonous gases, tales for which the newspapers are very largely responsible, are utterly without foundation. It is true that a comet's tail is composed of poisonous and asphyxiating hydrocarbon vapors and of cyanogen; but it is also true that the actual amount of toxic vapor is so small that when the earth is brushed by the tail of Halley's comet the composition of the atmosphere will not be so affected that a chemist could detect it. Flammarion has drawn a vivid picture in his 'La Fin du Monde' of the possible effect of passing through a tail highly charged with vapors. He has shown us terrified humanity gasping for breath in its death struggle with carbon monoxid gas, killed off with merciful swiftness by cyanogen, and dancing joyously to an anesthetic death, produced by the conversion of the atmosphere into nitrous oxid or dentist's 'laughing gas.' No one of any common sense should be alarmed by these nightmares, particularly when it is considered that so diaphanously thin is a comet's tail, that stars can be seen through it without diminution in brightness."

NAVIGABLE NAVAL MODELS

THE use of experimental models in the designing of ships has become very common of late, and all large shipbuilding concerns have tanks where these models are used. It is now proposed to make these models larger, so that they may actually be navigated, making it possible for designers to take into account other features besides the lines of the hull. It is announced by Prof. C. H. Peabody that the Department of Naval Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is about to undertake important investigations by aid of such a navigable model about 40 feet long. Says *International Marine Engineering* (New York, February):

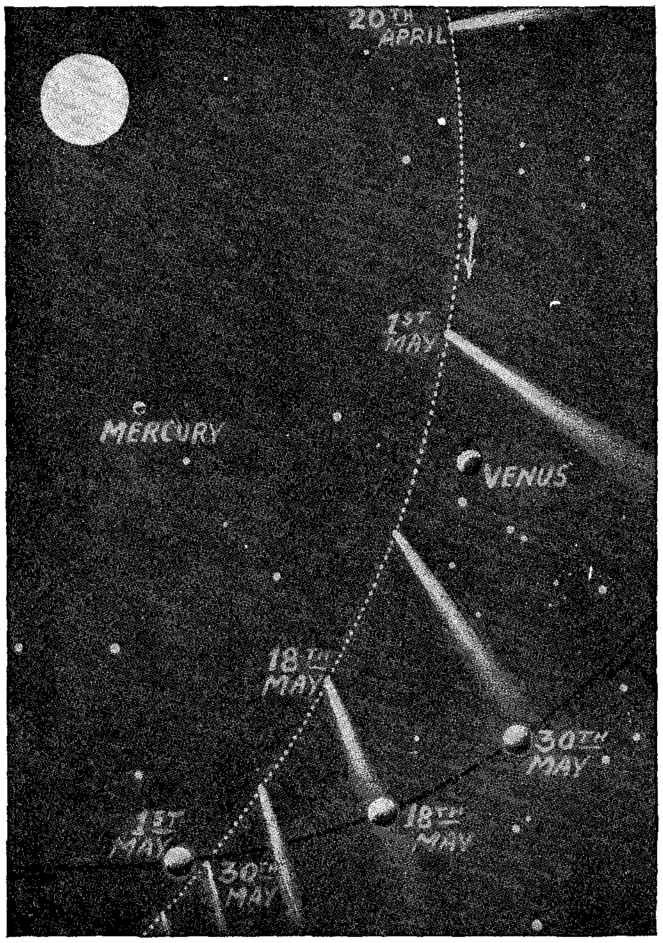
"This method of research has already been used in Great Britain in connection with the designs of the *Lusitania*, *Mauretania*, and *Otaki*, where the proposed designs were carried out on a small, inexpensive scale and tested under approximately the actual conditions of service. The immediate problem which has been chosen for investigation at the Institute is the obscure one of the added resistance due to the action of the propeller working in the wake of the vessel.

"In order to take advantage of a successful series of progressive speed trials which were made several years ago by Professor Peabody, the experimental boat will be a one-fifth scale model of the United States steamship *Manning*. Having at hand the data obtained in the former progressive speed trials of this vessel, the results obtained with the model will furnish a certain basis for determining from model experiments what may be expected of full-size ships. The propulsive machinery of the model will consist of a gasoline electric generating set and a motor geared to the propeller-shaft. This combination is convenient for experimental work, since the conditions can be controlled over a wide range and the measurements of power be easily made.

"This method of research opens up a wide field of possibilities and leads us to expect that many of the abstract problems in connection with resistance and propulsion which have hitherto been obscure, as well as many of the concrete problems arising in the design of new vessels, will by this means meet with a ready solution."

SYNTHETIC SAPPHIRES

CRYSTALLIZED alumina, or aluminum oxid, is a gem, more precious as the crystals are larger and more perfect. It goes under various names according to the coloring matter that is associated with it; if it is red, it is a ruby; if blue, a sapphire; if purple, an Oriental amethyst, and so on. Alumina is now artificially crystallized, and artificial rubies have been on the market for many years. Their discoverer, Mr. A. Verneuil, has now devised a method for giving the crystals a blue color and thus making sapphires. It must be borne in mind that these gems are not imitations; they are real, and related to the natural gems as artificial ice is to real ice. In other words, the difference between them is not one of substance, but of methods, or rather of circumstances of production. Dealers are of course anxious to discover methods of discriminating between the natural and artificial gems, as the former are supposed to be more valuable. They have been able to do this with the rubies, but the sapphires appear to defy their art. Says a writer in *The Sun* (New York, February 22):



HALLEY'S COMET AND THE EARTH,

Showing how the earth will encounter the tail of the comet on May 18.

"The first of the synthetic sapphires made according to a new process, the discovery of which was announced several weeks ago from Paris, got to Maiden Lane yesterday. Dealers are divided in opinion as to what the effect will be, and they are awaiting the results of exhaustive examinations that are to be made by chemists. Several stones have been sent to Columbia University for analysis.

"One of the dealers who received some of the stones said that altho he has been selling sapphires all his life, he can not see any difference between the synthetic products and the natural stones. He said that the new sapphire surpasses the synthetic ruby in excellence. He had tried all ordinary tests on the new stones without finding the slightest difference between them and natural sapphires. With a microscope, he said, an expert can readily see whether a ruby is real or artificial by the difference in the minute bubbles and striations. In the new sapphire no such difference is to be found. The crystallization seems to be just the same in one as in the other. The artificial ruby sometimes has what seem to be layers of dust, detracting from the general silk-like effect, and these are not to be noted in the new sapphire.

"Other dealers took a somewhat different view. One of the recognized authorities of the trade said that without doubt the chemists will duly certify that the artificial sapphire is true corundum, but he believed that however close the manufactured stone is to the natural a way will be found to tell one from the other.

"At the same time that the artificial sapphire reached New York there also appeared in the wholesale markets a new variety of imitations made of exceedingly hard and brilliant glass. Warnings were at once sent out by wholesale dealers to test all stones with hydrofluoric acid, which quickly eats into and disfigures even the hardest glass.

"Maiden Lane was especially indignant because the glass imitations were offered under the name of synthetic sapphires in order to get prices much higher than would be paid if they were sold for what they are."

MORE ALLEGED TRANSMUTATIONS

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, who not long ago announced that he had succeeded in turning copper into lithium, now announces that he has evidence to show that portions of various metals may be transmuted into carbon in the same way, namely, by acting upon them with a radioactive emanation. The copper "transmutation" is not generally accepted by chemists, and it may be that most scientific men will be also skeptical about these new announcements. Says a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris):

"It is well known that radium emanation changes spontaneously into helium. This is a phenomenon of transmutation that appears to be indisputable, at least, unless radium, instead of being a simple body, is a compound. Other cases of transmutation are also looked for. Sir William Ramsay believes that lithium has been formed by the action of the emanation on the sulfates and nitrates of copper, but his results have not been confirmed by the new experiments undertaken by Mme. Curie and Mlle. Gleditsch, after elimination of the causes of error that appear to have been present in Ramsay's experiments.

"Sir W. Ramsay now announces a new series of extremely curious transmutations. His experiments were made on thorium, which is also radioactive, with the expectation of finding helium among the residual products engendered by this body. About half a pound of pure nitrate of thorium was dissolved in a pint of water and placed in a bulb. By repeated exhaustions all the gases in the bulb were removed. The neck of the bulb was very small and closed with a stop-cock; to prevent the entry of exterior gas a small quantity of mercury was placed in the balloon and then it was turned upside down under water. The mercury formed a hermetic seal by filling the neck of the bulb and prevented the radioactive solution from coming into contact with the grease on the stop-cock.

"Three hundred and ten days afterward, it was shown that gases had formed; to analyze them, they were separated by cooling them in liquid air and found to be a mixture of pure nitrogen and carbonic acid. . . . This is an extremely remarkable fact, and unless some of the outside atmosphere got in, despite the experimenter's precautions, would tend to prove that the nitrate of thorium engendered carbonic acid. Or, in other words, that carbon is one of the products of the degradation of thorium.

"In another series of experiments, Sir William investigated the action of radium emanation on thorium nitrate, taking, as before, minute precautions to prevent all return of air into the experimental bulbs. He again demonstrated the formation of carbonic anhydrid.

"The action of radium emanation on zirconium nitrate was then investigated, zirconium belonging to the same natural family as thorium; the carbonic acid appeared again.

"With chlorate of lead, Ramsay observed, under the same conditions, the formation of a minute quantity of carbonic acid, but in amount too small to prove anything.

"Emanation acting on perchlorate of bismuth also gives rise to a formation of carbonic acid.

"Curious tho these phenomena may appear, it is a little disquieting to see the same gas, in very small quantities, appearing thus, no matter what metal is experimented upon. For the moment, a categorical conclusion would appear premature. As Sir William himself says: 'Many other experiments must be performed before we are in a position to affirm with confidence that certain elements, subjected to the action of concentrated energy, undergo a degradation that transforms them into carbon.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW WAY TO PREDICT THE WEATHER

FIVE years ago a prize was offered by the Belgian Astronomical and Meteorological Society for the most successful short-period forecasts of weather. This prize was won by Gabriel Guilbert, who now publishes in book-form (Paris, 1909) a detailed exposition of the principles underlying his method. We quote from a review in *Nature* (London), whose writer asserts that Guilbert has introduced two new principles into the art of weather forecasting, which have not been stated explicitly by any other writer on this subject. We read:

"First, he invites us to compare the force of the wind at the surface as observed at the various stations contributing to our daily weather reports with the barometric gradient at sea-level. If in any region the observed wind forces are markedly in excess of the normal for the prevailing gradient, a surge of high pressure in the direction of the gradient may be looked for, and *vice versa*. . . . It follows from this general principle that a depression which is surrounded on all sides by winds in excess of the normal will fill up, whereas a depression surrounded by winds in defect will grow deeper. If the defect is great, a depression of small intensity will develop into a violent storm center. A depression round which the distribution of wind force as compared with the prevailing gradient is unsymmetrical will move toward the region of 'least resistance,' *i.e.*, the region where the winds are most conspicuously in defect. . . . . . .

"M. Guilbert proceeds to elaborate no fewer than twenty-five rules for forecasting which for the most part follow more or less directly from the two fundamental principles. Their application is illustrated by a large number of examples, taken mostly from cases when the forecasts issued by the Bureau at Paris proved incorrect."

Guilbert's principles, the reviewer thinks, are simply a result of the study of weather maps; they are entirely empirical, and no attempt is made to justify them from general dynamical considerations. Attempts to verify them by additional study apparently do not always succeed. The writer goes on:

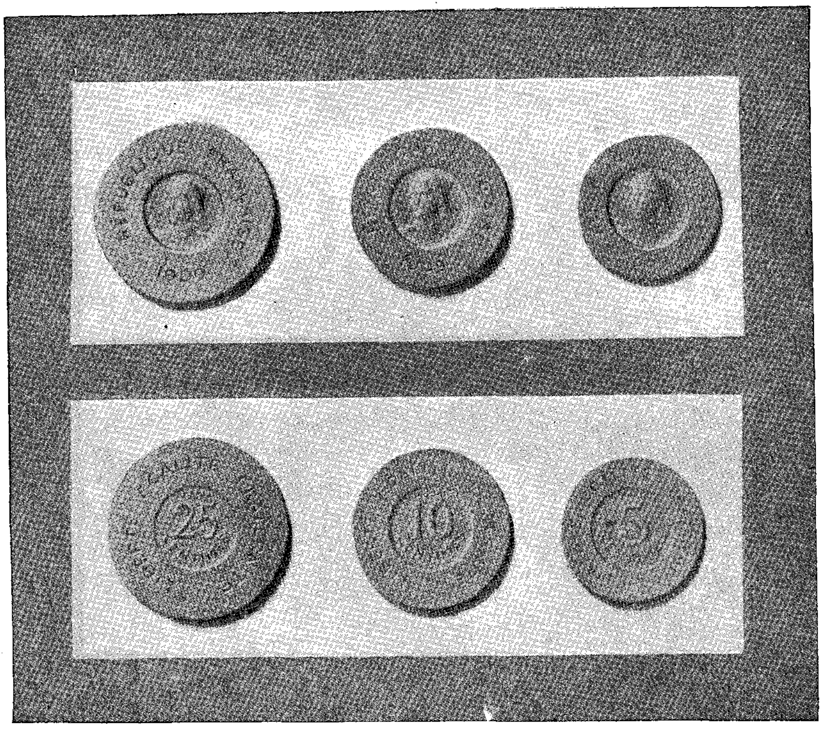
"Among the examples quoted in the book there are many instances of surprizingly daring and successful predictions, some apparently *ex post facto*, others attested by stamped post-cards as being genuine forecasts made before the event. We are, however, entitled to ask whether the rules might not lead to equally daring but unsuccessful forecasts. Nearly 100 examples are quoted; the number is large, but so is the number of charts from which the selection is made, and it is to be supposed that M. Guilbert, whose style often suggests counsel's address to the jury rather than the judge's summing up, has picked out the cases which best illustrate his points. No doubt he could produce many more instances if called upon to do so, but the multiplication of selected examples does not carry conviction."

THE LIMIT OF VELOCITY—In an address before the French Association for the Advancement of Science abstracted in *The Youth's Companion*, Mr. Henri Poincaré recently pointed out some theories of the so-called "new mechanics" differing widely from the old mechanics based upon Newton's laws of motion. Says the paper just named:

"The conceptions of the new science of motion are not easily presented in a popular form, because of their entire novelty. In a word, the modern idea is that a constant force acting upon a moving body does not impart equal increments of velocity in each successive second, but that the accelerative effect decreases as the velocity of the body becomes greater, and finally reaches a limit which it can not pass. This limit is the velocity of light. In other words, the inertia of matter increases with its velocity of translation, and becomes infinite when the velocity is equal to that of light. Another form of statement is that the mass of a material body increases with its velocity of movement, and that there can be no motion swifter than that of light, that is, about 186,330 miles per second."

ALUMINUM COINS IN FRANCE

THE French mint is preparing to strike a whole series of minor coins in an alloy of aluminum. The pieces of 25, 10, and 5 centimes (5 cents, 2 cents, and 1 cent), which are shown in the accompanying illustrations, are said to possess many advantages over the bronze coins that they are to displace. Mr. Arnou, writing in *La Nature* (Paris, February 5), notes that in choosing a new metal there must be considered its cost, its malleability, its weight, and its durability. The coins must not be so thin or small that they will be easily lost, nor so frail that they will bend or break in ordinary use. Lightness and strength are especially desirable.



THE NEW FRENCH ALUMINUM COINS.

The obverse is shown above, and the reverse below.

Says the writer:

"In the problem under examination, aluminum presents itself in a most favorable light. Its remarkable lightness and the fall of its cost of production during recent years [nearly 60 per cent. since 1906] have pointed it out from the first to the attention of the reformers. Some metallurgists are still troubled by the prospect of its adoption, because of its lack of strength and hardness. They fear, moreover, to modify the thickness of the pieces on account of the inconveniences cited above. They foresee a rapid disappearance of the inscription, and a too considerable wear, which will force the retirement from circulation of a large number of pieces at the end of a short time. All these objections, which are somewhat justifiable, may be easily obviated. The valuable qualities of aluminum may be preserved, while avoiding its faults, by incorporating in it 3 to 4 per cent. of metals that will form alloys of equal lightness, but twice as strong and infinitely harder. These alloys look like aluminum, have its brilliancy, and may be as easily minted as the pure metal. . . . . . .

"Besides the qualities mentioned above, there are some others that should be possest by a monetary metal and that belong to pure aluminum and to its alloys in the same degree. It should be of invariable composition and should resist the attacks of air, moisture, fatty acids, and salts—particularly sea-salt. Money that would not stand a season at the seaside would be inadmissible! Finally, the new piece should not be easily confused with those now in use; and altho the brilliancy of aluminum recalls that of silver, its great lightness prevents any error.

"Another consideration militates equally in favor of this metal. The aluminum industry took its rise in France, with the investigations of St. Claire Deville; our country possesses the richest deposits of bauxite, which is its commonest ore, and it is to French engineers that we owe the most interesting discoveries regarding its manufacture and the installation of the most important plants for its exploitation. It is thus an essentially French metal.

"It is to be hoped that we shall soon be using this convenient and agreeable money. Sample coins have already been struck; we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Raymond Poincaré, reporter of the Senate budget of finances, for the privilege of photographing them. . . . The accompanying illustrations show how artistic they are."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "GROWTH" OF CAST IRON

THE apparent growth or increase in volume of cast iron after repeated heatings, a discovery made by A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., of Philadelphia, in 1905, and described thereafter in these columns, has been recently investigated further by Professors H. F. Rugan and H. C. H. Carpenter in Great Britain. The author of a descriptive article in *Machinery* (New York, March) tells us that the experiments of Messrs. Rugan and Carpenter were more extensive than those carried out by Mr. Outerbridge, but that in the main there is a close agreement in results. He gives the following summary of the experiments:

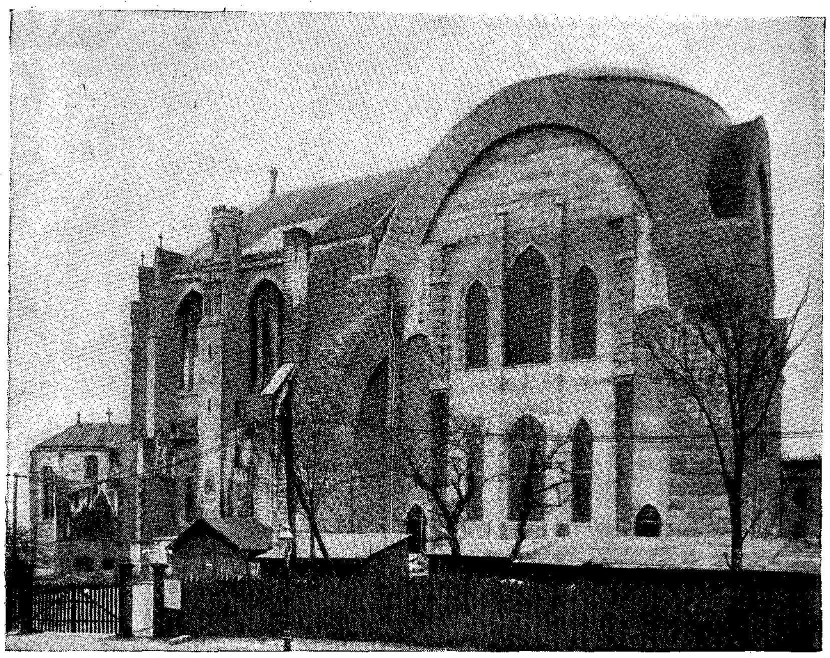
"The maximum growth of commercial cast iron takes place when the heating is continued for four hours at a time at a temperature of 1,650° F. In order that growth shall take place, both heating and cooling are required. The growths of the cast iron investigated varied between 35.2 and 37.5 per cent. It is interesting to note that the later experimenters found an increase in weight took place amounting to from 7.8 to 8.6 per cent. It is thus evident that the metal took up gases from the outside air, there being an oxidation of silicon and an oxidation of carbon. The ends of a cast-iron bar grew more rapidly than the middle parts, which is readily explained by the fact that they expose more surface to the penetrating gases. The investigators, therefore, came to the conclusion that the influence of gases on the growth of cast iron is very important, and one test piece which grew very decidedly in a muffle furnace not only did not grow when heated in a vacuum, but it actually contracted 0.04 per cent. This would partly explain why Mr. Outerbridge's experiments did not show an increase in weight, as he enclosed his samples in an iron pipe closed at the ends with clay in order to prevent scaling; consequently there were practically no gases to be absorbed by the heated iron. On the other hand, this does not seem to explain satisfactorily the fact that his samples increased in size nevertheless.

"In constructions where the growth of cast iron is objectionable, white irons should be used instead of gray; the most suitable composition appears to be an iron with about 3 per cent. of carbon that has as few impurities as possible. As to the impurities, silicon is the most objectionable and it should not exceed 0.2 to 0.3 per cent. The only objection to using white iron for such purposes as annealing ovens, etc., would be that it might crack when heated, but this difficulty might be obviated by modifying the design."

A "word-meter" for typewriters is thus described in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago): "Every time the spacing-bar of the machine is pressed down at the end of a word, an electrical contact is closed which allows current from the battery to flow through little electromagnets within the box which in turn operate the counter. The numbers, being always visible on the dial, enable the operator to see at any moment the total number of words written. Herbert I. Watts of Winchester, Ind., is the inventor."

WHAT THE CHURCH CAN DO FOR THE THEATER

THE view of one element in the Church, that the theater is to be redeemed, not abandoned, is presented in a Baptist journal by Mr. Earl H. Cressy. He emphasizes an opportunity offered to "those to whom the Church is not an end but a means, who believe not in withdrawing from the world but in conquering it for Christ and in enlisting in his service all the activities of society." The theater is here to stay, this writer recognizes, and furthermore, it has a powerful and far-reaching influence. "This influence is undoubtedly evil to a great degree," he asserts, "yet much of the evil can be overcome and there are to-day many tendencies that are full of promise." He sees that "there will continue to be low theaters until the gospel shall have succeeded in winning the classes which now patronize them, but the mass of the theaters in the land, those which represent the average of the people, can be made and kept comparatively clean." To accomplish this, he insists, it is essential "that the play should have the benefit of the judgment of that class of the community which is best fitted to judge as to matters of morals." In *The Standard* (Chicago) he addresses these words apparently to those church organizations that legislate specifically in respect to attendance at the theater:



Courtesy of the International Studio.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

In its unfinished state it will be used as a temporary church, having cement walls added.

"The Church can furnish the sort of public sentiment and ethical judgment which the theater needs for its renovation. The question is, will the Church do it? The direct action of the Church as a church is not desirable, either by way of condemnation or indorsement—and this can not be too much emphasized; but it can leave the individual Christian free, and even indirectly encourage him to use his best judgment in cooperating with the upward tendencies in the theater when he can do so without any surrender of high moral ideals. Those to whom the Church seems the end of Christianity will perhaps be content that the Church go on about its own business in the old way, simply either condemning the theater, or leaving it to work out its own salvation, and perhaps the moral destruction of a portion of society."

The disgust with present conditions on the part of the theater and its efforts to reform itself Mr. Cressy looks upon as hopeful signs; but he thinks the root of the matter has not been touched. He goes on:

"In all things that concern the play the final appeal is not to the playwright, the manager, or the actor, but to the theater-going public. There is little incentive to the increase of the number of clean productions if the public runs to the filthy ones and leaves the others to a struggling existence. The verdict of the censor counts for nothing if it does not divert patronage from the unclean to the clean. The New Theater is doomed to failure unless the public responds to an offer of better art and cleaner morals. Thus all the efforts of the theater at self-reformation can not succeed without the cooperation of the public.

"However, it will not do to place all the responsibility upon the public, for the theater-going public as a whole is in large measure what the theater has made it. Indeed, there are many who get the greater part of their education at the hands of the theater after leaving the common schools. It is in view of this that the tendencies in the theater itself toward betterment are so important and full of hope. But there is also another factor that helps to determine the attitude of the public.

"A large part of those who make up the constituency of the theater come to it with their ideas of life and of morals at least partly formed, and altho they are powerfully affected by the play, they yet contribute a definite factor to the sentiment of the theater-going public toward the stage. There are three classes of these. One is the matinee girl. The presence of the young woman at the American theater is one reason for its superiority in cleanness to the theater of the countries of the Continent, where girls are not allowed the freedom that they have here. The innocence and ideals of the young woman must not be roughly disturbed.

"The second class is composed of those who have received high-school or college training, and who, having there become familiar with the best, have learned to judge all else by that. The third class is the church-going element of the theater's constituency, whose moral ideals have been developed, and who are quick to detect and protest against the immoral. In the increasing number of those who not only are molded by the play, but sit in judgment upon it and make certain demands of it, is the chief hope for the reformation of the theater.

"The churches complain that their people go so much to the theater, and the managers that the better classes go so little. One writer estimates that three-fourths of those who are best prepared in means and intelligence to enjoy the drama, never attend the theater.

"It might be added that these are the ones who are best qualified to pass judgment upon the morals and good taste of the play, and that their influence in this way is essential to its permanent uplift. The objection is made that in so doing the classes which are now uncontaminated by the theater would come under its influence, and that this would result in a lowering of the moral tone of the religious world, and through that of society. This overlooks all those indirect forms of the influence of the play . . . which are even now deeply influencing the non-theater-going classes if they would but recognize the fact.

"In attending the theater they would of course intensify these influences upon themselves, but there would be this advantage, that the influence would be more a conscious one, and much of the danger could be avoided by a use of the moral judgment to select the good and avoid the evil. This is not a plea for attendance *en masse* at the theater on the part of those who have hitherto stayed away, and it must be admitted that the number of plays which ought to be supported by the patronage of the church-going class is deplorably small; but it is only by supporting the good that the boycott of the evil is made most effective."

Special efforts for reform that are being made along two lines the writer deems worthy of mention. Thus:

"The first of these aims at the suppression of the objectionable by means of censorship. The playwrights and managers have repeatedly exprest a wish for censorship, and in New York City the People's Institute has in operation a plan whereby certain plays receive the approval of its committee, and bulletins listing such plays are posted, and tickets placed on sale where they will be easily accessible to those whom the People's Institute desires to influence. There is also a committee of the sort in Plainfield, N. J., which is said to be doing effective work.

"The second effort for reform is directed along the line of making the theater partially independent of the commercial limitation, that it may thus be free to develop high ideals of art. This is confessedly an imitation of the subsidized national and municipal theaters of the Continent. The idea is receiving serious consideration in several cities, and in New York is taking tangible shape in the New Theater recently opened. . . . . . .

"The most hopeful tendency is the keen criticism of the stage in theatrical circles. A manager points out the rottenness of much that is put on the boards to-day, and says that the morale of the American theater is on the decline. . . . Dramatic critics score the vicious tendencies of many plays, and one makes the statement that of all the plays that he had witnessed in a season only some 10 per cent. were of a sort to which he would wish to take his wife or daughter."

THE STRENGTH OF CHRISTIANITY

SO far as figures may tell the tale a Frenchman enables us to see the relative strength of Christianity and the progress it has made in the past century. The basis for such a view is to be found in the figures of Mr. Fournier de Flaix, the well-known statistician, who has, to this end, made elaborate inquiry and investigation. *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) gives some of the main features of his work. Thus:

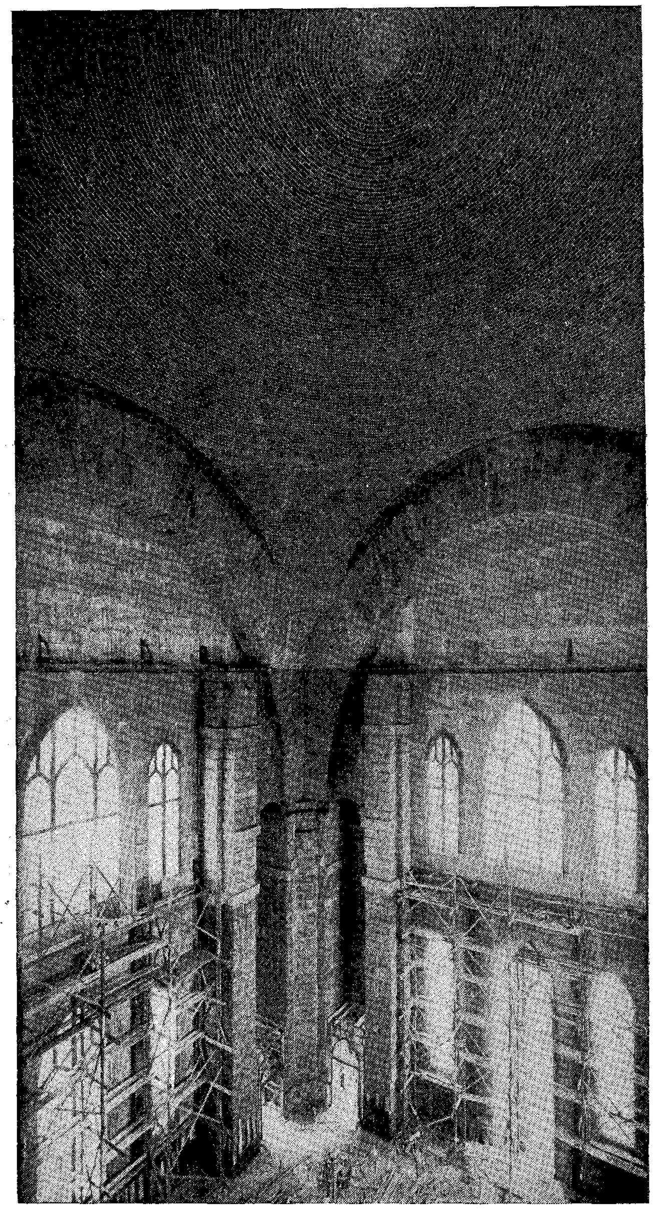
> "The figures he presents show that Christians now living number 477,080,158. The other religions of the world are presented as follows: Confucianism, 256,000,000; Hinduism, 190,000,000; Mohammedanism, 175,000,000; Buddhism, 147,000,000; Taoism, 43,000,000; and Shintoism, 24,000,000; while Polytheistic systems number 117,000,000. According to the figures presented, the population of the globe is about 1,420,000,000, and the Christian adherents outnumber those of any other faith in the ratio of almost two to one.
>
> "While it is always risky to rely too much on figures, the growth of Christian adherents has been most marked during the century of modern missions. A hundred years ago, there were only 150 missionaries in the world, but in 1895 that body had grown to 11,000 missionaries, with 40,000 native helpers, operating 12,000 missionary stations. At the World Missionary Conference to be held in Edinburgh in June, the figures will show an immense advance."

The greatest triumphs of missions, this journal asserts, have been in the islands of the sea. "During the last eighty years, 300 of these have been fully evangelized, and in many of them there is not a heathen left." We read further:

> "In thinking of missions, one instinctively turns to the East, and to the rapidly rising power of Japan, whose empire seems the key to the situation. It is gratifying, therefore, to know that 4 per cent. of the 380 members of the Japanese Parliament are Christians, while 45 per cent. of the population is under distinctively Christian influence.
>
> "The effect of this upon China and Korea can not be estimated. In the last-named country, an effort is being made to win a million souls during the present year . . . In China, the work of the article appearing in another column.readers awill notice by an missionary societies is being steadily prosecuted. To refer to the China Inland Mission alone. This society began in 1865, and now has 210 stations and 928 missionaries. Thirty thousand Chinese converts have been welcomed into its fellowship and this number was increased last year by 2,500.
>
> "The problem before the Christian Church, therefore, is a double one. Not only ought we to bend every effort for the evangelization of the world, but also to deepen the Christianity of those who are its adherents. To attend to the latter is to do the former. The problem of missions thus becomes both home and foreign, and home not merely in the sense of the home-land, but of the individual home, and not only of the individual home, but preeminently of the individual. The Christian problem centers in the individual, as the individual centers in Calvary. When the center is right, the circumference will surely be cared for."

ST. JOHN'S TEMPORARY CHURCH

THE Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York is a church that looks far into the future to arrive at its completion. But rather than let the structure so far completed go unused, temporary walls have been built to enclose it and the interior will be speedily put in readiness for sacred services. The permanent parts, so used, were the four masonry columns with their connecting arches that will in the finished structure mark the intersection of the transept and nave. The temporary walls are of concrete, but the dome, which serves as roof, is in part a permanent structure, and the manner of its construction is called by a writer in *The International Studio* (March) something remarkable in the way of building, the material used being thin, flat tiles. It is thus described:



THE DOME OF THE CATHEDRAL ON MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.

Built of thin flat tiles put in their places by a new process of building. No inside support was used in doing this.

> "The work was carried out by the enterprise of Mr. Rafael Guastavino, under the sanction of Mr. La Farge, the architect, and Mr. Barclay Parsons, consulting engineer. The manner in which the dome has been laid without any inside support is understood to have been invented and applied in earlier pieces of work by the elder Mr. Guastavino, but the present undertaking, in view of the large scale, was considered nothing short of audacious. All false work and heavy staging were dispensed with.
>
> "At all times during the advance of the work the incomplete dome

was self-supporting. Bricklayers' scaffolds were built up on the shell as the latter grew. The tiles in the lower course being only slightly inclined from the vertical and set on edge, the work at this point resembled the laying of an ordinary vertical circular wall. As the work advanced exterior scaffolds were built up almost vertically but following the angle, until the overhang reached a stage where the surface had become flat enough for men to work on it directly. From this point on the men were supported on the incomplete arching shell of tile, reaching over the edge of the last course to lay.

"This extraordinary situation was made possible by reason of the fact that in the ingenious method of construction followed in overlaying the courses the shell was for all practical purposes monolithic. The first pendentive course was laid May 1, 1909; the last, June 7; the dome was completed August 16."

WAS JESUS AN ARYAN?

REPORTS from Berlin mention a battle waged about the figure of Jesus in which the aggressive side, led by Professor Drews, of Karlsruhe, deny his historic existence altogether. So far the contention that Christianity is built around a mythical character is not entertained seriously by a large party; but there is a growing body of criticism which regards with suspicion the assumption of his Jewish origin. A number of modern scholars are beginning to advocate the proposition that while his teachings and tenets were either exclusively or predominantly Jewish in character and origin, he himself was not a Jew or Semite, but an Aryan in parentage and descent. Doubt as to the Jewish origin of the Nazarene and Galilean, on the ground too that he was from both Nazareth and Galilee, is found sporadically in the research of the last four or five decades. The systematic effort to prove this view, however, is left to more recent scholarship. The brilliant French savant, Émile Bourouf, as early as 1868 in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), insisted that Jesus was of Aryan descent; and in that well-known coterie of scholars that surrounded Richard Wagner, in Baireuth, there was notably one, Max Bemer, who in his work entitled *Gedanken*, reached this conclusion: "Jesus was as much a German as we are; he was ethnologically kith and kin of the Aryan peoples of Europe; and he can be understood intelligently only on this presupposition."

The famous jurist, R. von Ihering, in his work of a few years ago entitled "Primitive History of the Indo-Europeans," went one step farther and declared that not only the person but also the teachings of Jesus showed that he had come from Aryan soil. His conclusion is this:

"Jesus has not sprung from the nation in the midst of which he lived; Christianity, on the contrary, signifies a conquest of Judaism, and in its first beginnings already the Christian system betrays its Aryan origin."

The most systematic efforts, however, actually to prove and not merely to claim that Jesus was by descent an Aryan and not a Jew, are being made in our own day. A most pronounced advocate of this view is the English-German litterateur, H. S. Chamberlain, in his work entitled "Foundations of the Nineteenth Century." Among his leading data are these:

"It is a psychological mystery that the greatest religious genius the world ever saw should have sprung from a people so poorly equipped with mythical and religious conceptions as were the Jews. It is antecedently improbable that a religious teacher and a religious system that found practically no acceptance among Semitic peoples but were greeted with hearty acclaim by the bulk of the Aryan races should have come from Semitic and not from Aryan soil. And historical facts go to show that this antecedent probability is deeply founded in facts. It is known from the Scriptures and from Jewish and other literatures in general that the Galileans were not full-fledged Jews. It was the country of the ten tribes, and when the Assyrians took the leading families into captivity, they put in their places Assyrian or Aryan colonists, who readily mixt with the Jewish elements that were left. The New Testament declares that the Judaism of the Galileans was regarded as of an inferior type (John 1:46; 7:52) and the term applied to it, *viz.*, *Galil haggojim*, signified the country of the Gentiles or heathens (cf. Is. 9:3; Matt. 4:15). It is well known that the orthodox Jews of Jerusalem and Judea called the Galileans *Am ha-arez* (people of the country—heathens); and historical evidences in Josephus and other sources would indicate that Judaism did not gain a firm foothold in this country again until in the period of the Maccabees, when, particularly through the radical Judaizing reforms of Aristobulus, the Galileans were compelled to adopt Jewish religious beliefs and ceremonies, the religion of this country indeed became Jewish, but the population must have been substantially Aryan and not Jewish."

On the basis of these and similar facts Chamberlain reaches the following conclusion:

"The probability that Jesus was no Jew and that he did not have a single drop of Jewish blood in his veins almost amounts to a certainty."

That objections to these claims are rather vigorously urged by conservative periodicals goes without saying. The most recent reply from this side of the theological arena is found in the apologetical monthly *Glauben und Wissen* from the pen of Dr. W. F. Storck. He declares that it is the undisputed teaching of the Gospels that Jesus was of Jewish descent; Matthew and Luke give his genealogy in full; and such excellent literary sources are at least entitled to as much credence as the conglomerate of possibilities and improbabilities which underlie the theory of the Aryan origin of Jesus, leaving out of consideration altogether the havoc that such a theory makes with the theology of the New and the Old Testament. The hypothesis, he declares, is interesting but entirely lacking in substantial and objective historical foundation.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCE'S "SILLON" MOVEMENT

A MOVEMENT in the French Church which stands aside from the struggle between Church and State bears the name of "Sillon." This word signifies "a furrow" and is used as a "symbol of the sower sowing in the furrow the seed of better things that is meant to work its way into all sections of society and politics." The movement was started eight years ago, says *The Churchman* (New York), by a large number of young men, mostly belonging to the Church, and it "has become widely known because of its intensely real and earnest propaganda." *The Churchman* continues with this account:

"Its object is to gather together those who believe in the brotherhood of men and who see in religious faith an indispensable moral basis for the public good. One of the best known leaders of the movement is Marc Sangnier, a man of great oratorical power, who has used it to organize all over the country branches of the Sillon movement. A weekly newspaper is published, and every year a congress is held where the principles of trade-unionism and cooperation are proclaimed with great effectiveness. At the last congress held in Paris M. Sangnier had before him an audience of 10,000 persons. The platform of the Sillonists is to fix by legislation a living wage as a means of fighting the sweating system, to secure workingmen's pensions, limitation of the hours of labor, and, as the present end of social effort, the development of trade-unions and cooperative societies. But they hold that social transformation can only be real if it has moral force behind it. The enthusiasm of the Sillonists has drawn to them many outside the Roman Church; French Protestants, Free Thinkers, and anarchists are now attending Sillonist meetings because of the practical character of the program. They are also attracted by its nonpartizan appeal. The title of the Sillon newspaper, *The Democratic Revival*, specially proclaims the fidelity of the movement to the principles of modern France. The Sillonists are altogether out of sympathy with those members of the Church who look back affectionately to the ancient régime. Their own purpose is to express in all social matters the spirit of the Christian religion; so nothing can be more appropriate than the title they have selected for the movement."

DR. WALLACE AND DR. COOK

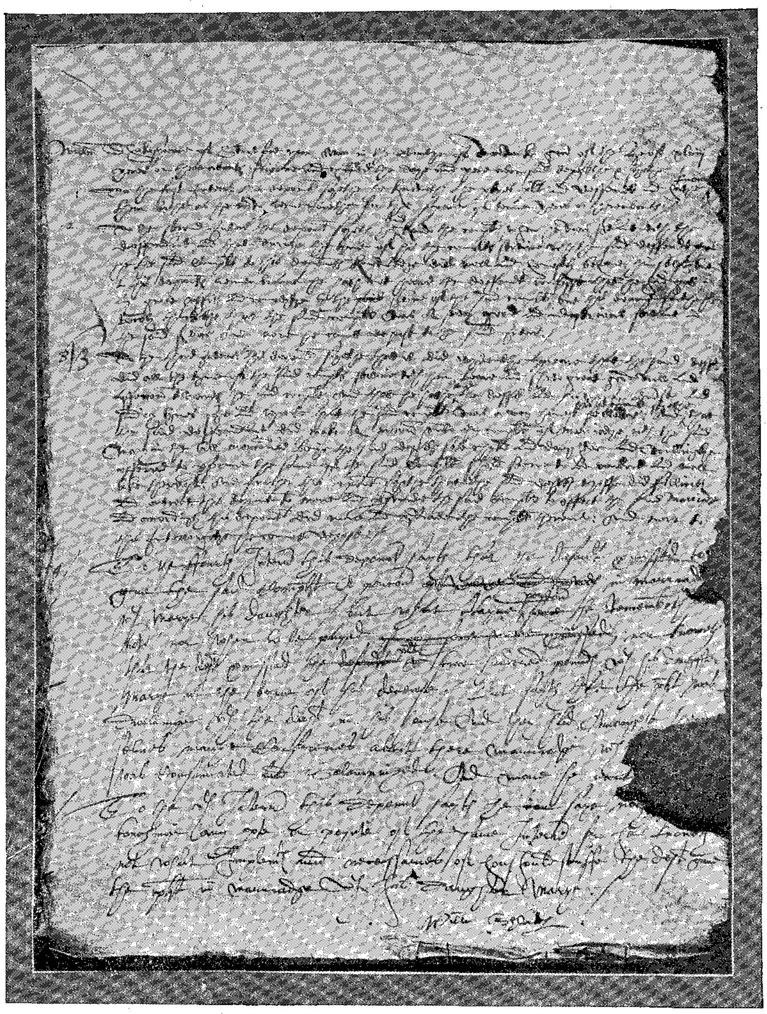
IT is quite plain that America must live down Dr. Cook. He has given us so dubious a reputation that any of our achievements out of the ordinary seem to become suspect. Dr. Wallace, of Nebraska University, whose Shakespearean discoveries we treated last week, has added a sixth to the five genuine autographs of Shakespeare. "The first thing that every one will do with regard to it," says Mr. Clement Shorter in the London *Sphere*, "is to ask whether it is a hoax." "Dr. Wallace comes from Nebraska," muses Mr. Shorter. Then he remembers that some people have been caught by a claim of finding the North Pole put forth "by a Dr. Cook of—was it Nebraska or where?" Mr. Shorter knows "a delightful American journalist who lives in London" and whom he looked upon "as a monument of shrewdness," who, nevertheless, "spent a week with Dr. Cook and was absolutely convinced of his genuineness." What this proves Mr. Shorter doesn't say, but it seems to furnish grounds for these suspicions:

"Would it be possible to interpolate a manuscript or a half-dozen manuscripts among the Elizabethan documents in the Record Office? The Record Office officials deny the possibility. They say it is true that there are some hundreds of rolls of parchments there that have neither been tabulated, analyzed, nor transcribed. They think, however, that a forgery would be quite transparent, and they are satisfied of Dr. Wallace's good faith. Moreover, the documents are to be on view at the Record Office, and all may see them.

"If this good faith be once accepted, Dr. Wallace has made a discovery that interests me far more than the discovery of the North Pole, and if I am not mistaken will interest my readers also to an equal extent. In the mean time we all ask why it should be left to a private student—whether an Englishman or an American does not matter much—to discover a document of so much value and importance in a public office. Surely all the documents of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods should have been indexed and transcribed long years ago.

"This, then, is Dr. Wallace's discovery, found among bundles of parchments that have never been handled by any one for 300 years, that have never been calendered or indexed. It has represented an enormous amount of work. Dr. Wallace tells us that he has examined old bundles that were fastened with the original hemp and fell to pieces in his hands.

"This particular bundle of Shakespeareana consists of four skins fastened together with thongs. There are twenty-six documents, nine of which mention Shakespeare by name, the most precious of all, of course, being the document to which he attached his name."



By permission of Harper & Brothers.

SHAKESPEARE'S DEPOSITION IN THE MOUNTJOY CASE.

After escaping the search of antiquarians for 300 years it is found in the English Record Office by Professor Wallace of Nebraska University.

Mr. Shorter may well wonder at the undiscovered treasures of the English Record Office. It was only a few years ago that this same treasure-house yielded to the gaze of another American searcher the only known extant copy of the first book printed in New York. Previous to this discovery the book existed only in bibliographical records.

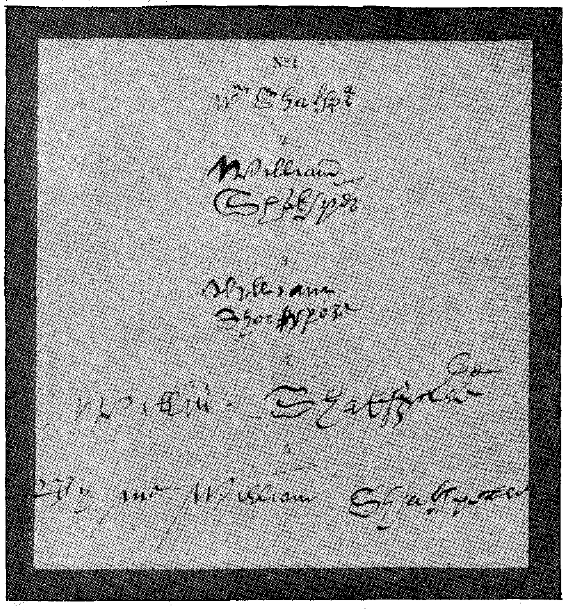
Mr. Sidney Lee, who is one of the foremost Shakespearean authorities in England, makes, in *The Illustrated London News*, this comment on Dr. Wallace's find:

"It can not be justly said of the discovery that it shows Shakespeare in touch with the things that really count about him. The business in which he is shown to take a hand is trivial; is, in his own phrase, 'neither here nor there.' But the documents include depositions to which the dramatist has attached his authentic signature; and thus Dr. Wallace has achieved the indisputable triumph of adding one more to the five already known autograph signatures of the great poet. The documents supply, too, the new fact that Shakespeare lodged, in the year 1604, at one time in a house in Silver Street, near Wood Street, in the city of London. It also appears that Shakespeare was in friendly intercourse with certain obscure city tradesmen of the Huguenot community, with whose acquaintance he has never before been credited."

Without repeating the story which was given last week and which Dr. Wallace presents in full in the March *Harper's*, we quote Mr. Lee's analysis of the claims made by the Nebraska professor. Thus:

"Dr. Wallace claims that his revelations present Shakespeare as a man among men for the first time. Therein he seems to underrate the significance of the documents illustrative of Shakespeare's career which have long been accessible at Stratford-on-Avon and elsewhere. Shakespeare students will show no want of gratitude for the service Dr. Wallace has rendered them, if they find themselves unable altogether to acquiesce in the value which he himself sets on his latest discovery.

"The following points are in Dr. Wallace's statement of the case which seem open to exception. Dr. Wallace assumes that Shakespeare lodged with the Mountjoys from 1598 to 1604, during the whole period of the apprenticeship of Stephen Bellott, the 'honest young fellow,' in whom the dramatist clearly took a friendly interest. All that Shakespeare himself says on the point is that he knew Bellott 'duringe the tyme' of his 'service' with Mountjoy; that it appeared to him that Mountjoy did 'all the time' of Bellott's service with him 'bear and show great good will and affection towards' him, and that he heard the defendant and his wife speak well of their apprentice at 'divers and sundry tymes.' Another witness, a female servant in Mountjoy's employ, spoke of 'one Mr. Shakespeare that laye in the house' as acting the broker's part between Mountjoy and Bellott. But she throws no light on the length of Shakespeare's sojourn with the Mountjoys. It is on such insecure grounds that Dr. Wallace bases a contention that Silver Street was Shakespeare's chief London home. Dr. Wallace fancifully infers that Shakespeare gave the French herald in his play of 'Henry V.' the name of Montjoy because that was the appellation of his landlord. Holinshed's 'Chronicle' supplied the dramatist with almost all his information of Henry V.'s campaign in France, and the French herald Montjoy, who finds repeated mention in Holinshed's pages, is obviously the original of Shakespeare's character of the name, to the exclusion of everybody else."



THE FIVE GENUINE AUTOGRAPHS OF SHAKESPEARE,

To which a sixth has been added by the discoveries of an American.

THE INVASION OF RUSSIAN MUSIC

TSCHAIKOWSKY, the Russian composer, who came from Russia to assist personally at the dedication of Carnegie Hall, has made a belated return to us in spirit in the guise of his famous opera, "Pique-Dame." This work has had its first American performance at the Metropolitan, and is practically the first Russian opera to be presented before an American audience. The occasion was of so great interest, observes Mr. Krehbiel in the New York *Tribune*, that "the 'Willis,' 'Wallys,' and 'Germanias' of the Italian list"—the novelties of the season—were made to "sink into insignificance." The occasion is interesting in a larger sense when we see this newcomer as part of the Russian musical invasion. It might be said to be an occupation, so far as symphonic, piano, and violin music is concerned. For Mr. Altschuler's Russian orchestra is now a permanent institution here, and he is introducing Russian soloists of voice and instrument in considerable numbers to the American public. On the same stage where the Russian opera is produced appear two Russian dancers of the ballet, whose work many regard as the supreme success of the opera season, for they hold crowded audiences to the midnight hour. Mr. Krehbiel tells in brief form the weird story of the new opera which is said to make women faint in the audience nearly every time it is produced in St. Petersburg. The work is an elaboration of a story by Pouschkin which is much more sententious than the opera book. Mr. Krehbiel writes:

"The composer's brother in adapting it was obliged to expand it, not only for the sake of the stage spectacle, which St. Petersburg and Moscow demand, but also to create sympathy for its principal characters. In the story a young lieutenant, obsessed by the gaming mania, frightens an old woman to death in an effort to extract from her the secret of her success at cards—a success which had given her the name of the 'Queen of Spades.' He gets it from her ghost, plays the three cards enjoined, wins on two, ventures all on the third, but at the moment which should be his final triumph, the ace of hearts in his hand changes into the queen of spades, the specter of the woman whose death he had encompassed confronts him, and with his last penny there goes from him also his last glimmer of reason. He is sent to a madhouse, but the young woman in the story remains as decorous in her behavior as Goethe's *Charlotte*, and marries a man of her choice.

"In adapting the story the composer's brother, Modest, added characters and situations, created a betrothal between the heroine and a royal personage whom she did not love, made the motive of the hero's mania a desire to obtain money which would lift him to a position where he might think of marriage, and sent the heroine to self-destruction because of her discovery that love of money had supplanted love of her in his insane mind. So, too, he sends the lover to self-inflicted death, and gives the spectators a moment —but only a moment—of commiserating sympathy for the ill-starred pair. Unfortunately this part of the story is imperfectly brought out, too much time is occupied in inconsequentials, and the ultimate impression left upon the mind is scarcely one of interest in the fate of the hero, to say nothing of the sympathy which the composer labored hard to create. Tschaikowsky was given to laying bare his heart in his letters to his friends, and he has told how he wept when he composed the last pages, and then, curiously analyzing his feelings, discovered that he had come to associate the character of the unlucky officer *Hermann* with a friend who was destined to sing the part when it was brought out at the Imperial Opera at St. Petersburg in 1890."

Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathétique" has become one of the star pieces of all the great orchestras of this country. But of the opera which is said to resemble it in emotional color, *The Tribune's* critic says: "Not only in his orchestration, which is admirably eloquent always, but in his themes and their development, he discloses a genius for dramatic expression which is remarkable, and for which not even his symphonies and symphonic poems had prepared us." *The Sun's* critic declares that "the music is written with profound sincerity from beginning to end. There is no evidence of search after easy theatrical effects." "The real secret must be sought in the artistic adaptation of means to end and in the careful measurement of the value of orchestral color as well as of vocal style." Praise is given to Mr. Gustav Mahler who produced and conducted the work.

Turning to the art of the two Russian dancers, it is safe to say, observes the New York *Times's* critic, that "such dancing has not been seen on the local stage during the present generation." The classic ballet, he thinks, would be restored to permanent favor if Pavlowa were made a regular member of the Metropolitan Opera Company. This writer continues:

"To begin with, her technic is of a sort to dazzle the eye. The most difficult tricks of the art of the dancer she executed with supreme ease. She even went farther. There were gasps of astonishment and bursts of applause after several of her remarkable feats, all of which were accomplished with the greatest ease and lightness.

"Grace, a certain sensuous charm, and a decided sense of humor are other qualities which she possesses. In fact, it would be difficult to conceive a dancer who so nearly realizes the ideal of this sort of dancing."

A second appearance in other dances brings forth these tributes from the same source:

"Early in the evening the curtains parted on a woodland scene which left a large open space on the stage. The orchestra played an adagio of Bleicham's. First Mordkin darted on to the scene drest as a savage. Pavlowa followed him. The two danced together and then alone. Mordkin whirled for long seconds on one foot, with the other foot pointed at right angles from his body. He did another dance, in which he shot arrows from a huge bow behind his shoulders. The celerity, the grace, the rhythm of his terpsichorean feats were indescribable in their effect.

"Pavlowa twirled on her toes. With her left toe pointed out behind her, maintaining her body poised to form a straight line with it, she leapt backward step by step on her right foot. She swooped into the air like a bird and floated down. She never dropt. At times she seemed to defy the laws of gravitation. The divertissement ended with Pavlowa, supported by Mordkin, flying through the air, circling his body around and around. The curtain fell. The applause was deafening. Again and again the two were called before the footlights.

"Later in the evening the two danced again to music from a ballet of Glazounow's. This special divertissement was called 'Autumn.' The music was gay and furious in its rhythm. The two in Greek draperies dashed about the stage, veiled in a background of floating gauze. The music became wilder and wilder, and wilder and wilder grew the pace of the two. The Bacchanalian finale, in which Pavlowa was finally swept to the earth held the audience in tense silence for a moment after it was over, and then the applause broke out again. The curtain calls after this dance were innumerable."

MISS LAGERLÖF'S HOPELESS DEBTS

THE first woman to receive the Nobel prize for literature found herself overwhelmed with debt when the announcement of her good fortune came to her. But it was not a debt that the Nobel money would pay. She acknowledges this debt in her letter of thanks to the Swedish Academy, and tells of the vision she had in the railway carriage at night going up to Stockholm to be crowned. Her chief regret was that she couldn't tell her dead father of the honor that had come to her. But in the quiet of the night journey her thoughts took shape to the low hum of the car-wheels and she imagined she rode to meet her father in the heavenly kingdom. There she saw him "sitting in a rocking-chair on a veranda, facing a sunny garden full of flowers and birds," and naturally reading "Frithiof's Saga." She tells him the reason of her journey to him, which we reproduce from the translation by Velma Swanston Howard in the March *Putnam's:*

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MICHEL MORDKIN.

"The celerity, the grace, the rhythm of his terpsichorean feats were indescribable in their effect."

"'I have just come to ask you for some good advice,' I say, assuming a troubled expression. 'The fact is, I am swamped with debts.'

"'I'm afraid you won't get much help in that line from me,' says father. 'One can say of this place, as they used to say of the old homesteads in Vermland, "You will find everything here but money."'

"'But it's not in a money sense that I'm in debt,' I say.

"'So it's worse than that, is it?' asks father. 'Now tell me all, from beginning to end, my girl!'

"'It's only fair that you should help me,' I say, 'because it was your fault at the start. Do you remember how you used to sit at the piano and play Bellman for us children? And do you remember how you let us read Tegnér and Runeberg and Andersen twice every winter? In that way I came by my first big debt. Father, how can I ever repay them for teaching me to love the sagas and their heroes, and the fatherland and human life in all its greatness and all its frailty?'

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MORDKIN AND PAVLOWA,

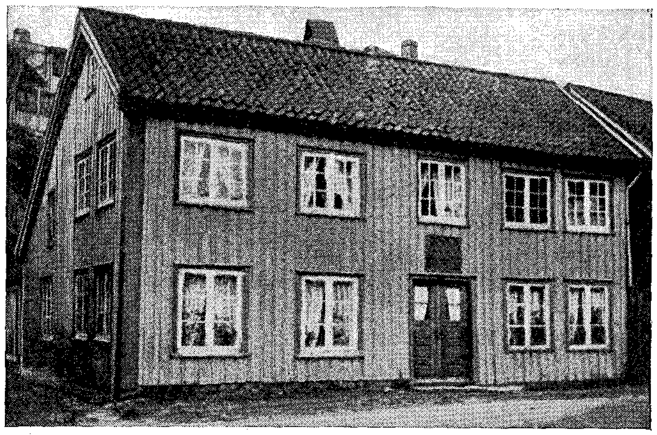
As they appear in a Greek dance at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"As I speak, father straightens himself in his chair, and a lovely light comes into his eyes. 'I'm glad I had a share in getting you into that debt,' he says.

"'You may be right about that, father, but you must remember that this is not the end of it. You must bear in mind that I have a great many creditors. Think of all the poor homeless cavaliers who used to roam around in Vermland in your youth, and play the harlequin and sing ballads. To them I am indebted for madcap adventures and limitless fun. And think of all the old people who have sat in little gray cabins, on the outskirts of forests, and told about trolls and nixies and of maidens carried off by goblins! It is they who have taught me how poetry can be spread over hard rocks and black forests. And then, father, think of all the pale and hollow-eyed monks and nuns who have sat in dim cloisters and seen visions and heard voices! To them I am indebted for a loan from their great legendary treasure they have accumulated. And think of the Dalecarlian peasants who traveled to Jerusalem! Am I not in debt to them for giving me a great theme to write about? And I'm not only in debt to people, father, but to all nature as well—to the animals on the ground, the birds in the sky, and to flowers and trees—they have all had their secrets to tell me.'"

The army of creditors grows as Miss Lagerlöf reflects on her literary ancestry. She puts it in this way:

"'I am also indebted to all who have clothed the language—who have forged and fashioned the tool and have taught me to use it. And am I not in debt to all those who have written and created before my time, and who have made it a fine art to narrate about human destiny; who have sounded the call and pointed the way? Am I not heavily in debt to those who in my youth stood foremost in the art of letters—to the great Norwegians and the great Russians? Am I not in debt for the privilege of living in an age when the literature of my own land has bloomed most richly in Rydberg's "Marble Emperors," Snoilsky's "World of Poetry," Strindberg's "Island Dwellers," Geijerstam's "Folk Life," Anna Charlotte Edgren's and Ernst Ahlgren's "Modern People," Heidenstam's "Orient," Sophie Elkan's forceful and lifelike history, Fröding's "Vermland Lyrics," Levertin's "Legends"—and much else, young and new, which is now springing up and goading us on to contest, and to the realization of the dream?'"



WHERE IBSEN LIVED IN GRIMSTAD.
To be made a museum and a Mecca for Ibsen followers.

Her father couldn't comprehend how she could get into any worse debt, and confesses his helplessness in the face of her further protestations. She finishes on thus:

> "'What shall I say to those who have determined this matter, and to those who have named me for the honor? Consider, father, it is not honors and gold that they have given me, but think how much faith they must have had in me, when they dared to distinguish me before the whole world! How shall I ever cancel that debt of gratitude?'
>
> "Father sits and ponders a while; then he wipes away the tears of joy, shakes himself, and strikes his fist on the arm of the chair. 'I don't care to sit here any longer and muse on things which no one, either in heaven or on earth, can answer!' he says. 'If you have received the Nobel prize, I shan't trouble myself about anything but to be happy.'"

IBSEN IN YOUTH

It is proposed to create an Ibsen museum at Grimstad, Norway, which will probably become the Mecca of Ibsenites as Stratford-on-Avon attracts admirers of Shakespeare. This little town is chosen because it was there that Ibsen first began his literary activity—he lived there from 1844 to 1850—and his first play, "Catalina," was written there. Among Ibsen's various works in prose are several references to the little town. He seems to dwell with peculiar fondness on his Grimstad memories, and according to what his friends say, often in later years when he had come to fame and honor, he longed for the little town on the fjord. The old building in which Ibsen worked for several years is still standing, and a comparatively small sum is needed to restore it exactly as it was at the time and to keep it as a monument to the great man. Mr. Karl O. Knutson, who lives at Grimstad, is the treasurer of the committee.

Georg Brandes, in the *Politikken* (Copenhagen), says of Ibsen's stay at Grimstad:

> "After his confirmation Ibsen's school days were over as far as his parents were concerned. They could not afford to let him study art as he wished to, and he began to work as a clerk in a drug-store at Grimstad. Grimstad was a little village of 800 inhabitants, and they were not broad minded nor interested in anything lofty or ideal. Everybody knew everybody else, not only by sight but through and through; people were ranked according to their fortune and social influence; they worshiped the usual, the customary, and considered any individuality as impertinence or madness."

A little book about Ibsen in Grimstad has just been issued by a very intimate friend of his, Christian Due, now an old man of more than eighty. He tells thus of their first meeting:

> "When passing the pharmacy one day with a friend he asked me whether I had seen the new clerk, as there was something peculiar about him. People who had no errands at the drug-store had no occasion to see him, for Ibsen was never seen outside, at least not during the day. I soon found a pretext for entering the store. This was a low room, so low that I could almost touch the ceiling with my hands, and it was very dingy and dark and musty. It was primitively furnished in every way. There was no sign of life. I rapped on the counter and there very hastily appeared a young man with a lively and engaging face. Ibsen grew a beard at an unusually early age, and it gave his face an energetic and at the same time harmonious expression. My general impression was that of a handsome young man with a good and well-formed figure. At this occasion his face exprest an unmistakable and impatient question, which clearly proved that the customer was far from welcome. I asked him for a few pennies' worth of court-plaster, which he gave me without wasting time or words. But when I handed him the money our eyes met, and I was struck by the wonderful gleam in his eyes. That gleam was the spark of genius. I speak of this apparently unimportant meeting because it made so strong an impression on me."

Soon afterward the author became better acquainted with Ibsen whose "intelligence and bubbling wit was extraordinary." "I soon became a daily guest in the drug-store, especially in the evening, when Ibsen had some time to himself. I used to look forward to these evenings all day long." Due says that the Ibsen he knew was totally different from the Ibsen the world knew, the man he grew to be. "And when I have seen my childhood's friend live like a lonely man I have often thought of his youth, when he loved so much to have friends around him. Had life and people brought him so much disappointment that he had been forced to isolate himself and to speak only through his works?"

In the Grimstad days Ibsen was very frank and open and fond of friends, even if he never was part of the social life in the little town. His little room behind the drug-store soon became the center of attraction, "for the lively, witty young man began to attract attention." His friends used to drop in after the day's work, and—

> "There was always fun and Ibsen was the center of it, with an admiring circle around him, bubbling with wit, slightly tinged with sarcasm, and always, in spite of oppressive surroundings, in the best of humor. No one who did not know him would have thought that anything weighed on him. Epigrams rolled lightly from his lips as verses flowed with incredible facility from his pen. He was a wonderful caricaturist and his sketches were passed around with glee. . . . His sense of humor was unusually keen, and kept us all bubbling over with laughter.
>
> "Around midnight some of the more sensible would suggest that Ibsen needed rest, for we all knew that he spent part of the night in studying, but he would always remark calmly that there was plenty of time both for reading and sleeping.
>
> "Ibsen's capacity for work and his bodily strength were phenomenal. It was almost inconceivable what he found time to do in a day. Besides the work of the store, which took up practically the whole day, he studied for college, and most of the subjects he had to master alone. Then his natural bent drove him to spend hours in writing, and this absorbed his attention more and more."

"Ibsen could do everything he put his hand to," says Mr. Due. "His caricatures were extraordinary, while as a landscape painter he showed undoubted talent. But he could not sing. He had a great sense of rhythm, but no ear."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bartoli, Giorgio. The Primitive Church and the Primacy of Rome. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.50 net.

Bosher, Kate Langley. Mary Cary "Frequently Martha." Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 167. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

Brown, Kenneth and Demetra. The Duke's Price. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 292. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.20 net.

Buckley, Edith E. The Snare of Circumstances. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 367. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Burkitt, F. Crawford. The Earliest Sources for the Life of Jesus. 16mo, pp. 130. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

Burnham, Clara Louise. Flutterfly. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 64. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 75 cents.

Cadbury, William A. Labor in Portuguese West Africa. 12mo, pp. 187. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Cléry (Jean Baptiste Cant-Hanet). The Royal Family in the Temple Prison. Pp. 200. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co.

In some respects this intimate record of the last days of the royal family by Cléry, barber to Louis XVI., is not unlike that other volume in the Court Series of French Memoirs penned by Léonard, hair-dresser to the queen. In both cases, the writers place themselves rather too prominently in the foreground, and their chatty, gossipy accounts hardly have the authority of trustworthy history. At the same time it must be acknowledged that the very style we criticize is imbued with a charm not to be found in more formal biographies. Cléry's narrative is never frivolous, altho abounding in homely detail.

As dealing with the most tragic days of the French Revolution, its tone is somber in the extreme, being a harrowing recital of the indignities and unnecessary deprivations to which the royal family were subjected in the Temple. This history confirms the opinion of other writers who have covered this period, that whatever may have been the mistakes of the ill-starred King and Queen, they atoned in large measure for their shortcomings by the sweetness and unselfishness shown during their captivity. Their truly royal kindnesses, extended to the few loyal subjects allowed to approach them, and even to their brutal keepers, are dwelt upon at length. The Dauphin, whose wants were attended to by Cléry, his sister Madame Royale, and Madame Elisabeth, the devoted sister of the King, come in for frequent mention. Louis's last will and testament is given in full, also an account of the King's last hours by his confessor, both of which are interesting records. The book is written from the royalist standpoint throughout and depicts the "best of kings" as an innocent martyr to the unjust wrath of an ungrateful people.

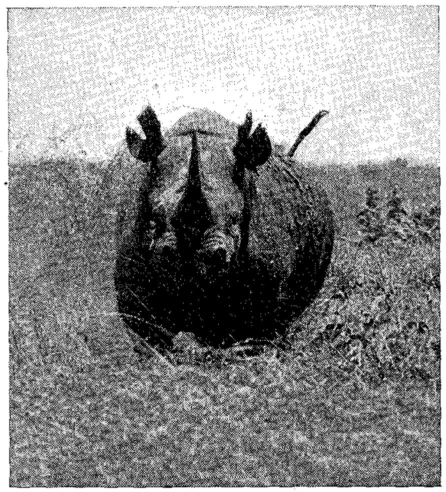
De Forest, John H. Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 217. New York: Young People's Missionary Movement.

Dresser, Horatio W. A Message to the Well, and Other Essays and Letters on the Art of Health. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Dudley, E. Lawrence. The Isle of Whispers. A Tale of the New England Seas. 12mo, pp. 297. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Dugmore, A. Radclyffe. Camera Adventures in the African Wilds. 4to, pp. 233. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $6.

We do not know which is most to be admired in this splendid work, the daring or the artistic and literary skill of the author. Traversing the wilds of British East Africa he is charged by a rhinoceros—the most ferocious animal of that continent. With scientific coolness he simply points his camera and takes the portrait of the monster and after the snap of the shutter calmly shoots the *bicornis* dead. The reader almost shudders as he looks at the charging and infuriated creature only fifteen yards distant from the calm artist and savant to whom he threatened destruction. There is another picture which the author describes as "one of a pair of lions which stalked the author in broad daylight." But there are many more beautiful and peaceful pictures than those of charging rhinoceroses and stalking lions. There are fine views of "park-like country"; there is a wonderful photograph of a herd of ostriches, another of a herd of gazelles, a third of a herd of giraffes. Among the one hundred and forty illustrations—photographs from the life made by the author—all the principal creatures which haunt the river bank, the swamps, the jungle, the forest, and the plain in British East Africa and Uganda are depicted by the pen and camera of Mr. Dugmore. He has turned out his book in thoroughly workmanlike completeness. He gives us a map of his four months' expedition, a list of the principal wild animals to be found in those regions, and tells us how to equip and conduct such course of travel. Most of his readers would rather be excused from following the example of this bold adventurer, and will feel that personal experience is not needed in trying to realize what Africa is like, so long as this vivid and brilliant record lies within their reach.



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RHINOCEROS PHOTOGRAPHED BY A. R. DUGMORE

Taken in East Africa at a distance of only fifteen yards. The beast is charging Mr. Dugmore and his companions, one of whom fired a shot that caused him to turn. See review of Mr. Dugmore's "Camera Adventures."

Eastman, Elaine Goodale. Little Brother o' Dreams. 12mo, pp. 191. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.00 net.

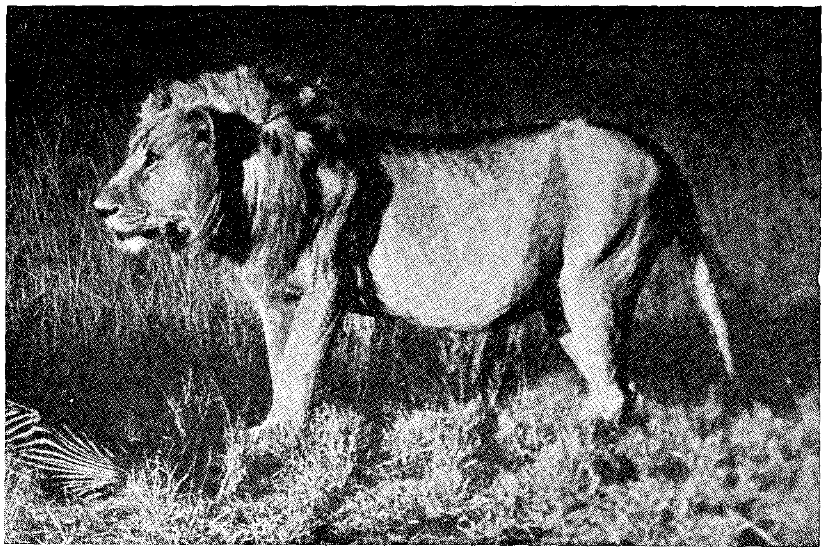
Forsyth, P. T. The Person and Place of Jesus Christ. The Congregational Union Lecture for 1909. 12mo, pp. 357. Boston: Pilgrim Press. $1.50 net.

Fraser, Georgia. The Stone House at Gowanus. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 161. New York: Wittier & Kintner, 503 Fifth Ave. $2.50.

An illustration accompanying this notice shows the old Gowanus (Brooklyn) house as it appeared previous to its vandalistic destruction some thirteen years ago. It has been known sometimes as "the oldest house in Brooklyn," or, more often perhaps, as the Cortelyou house. Near it was fought the chief engagement in the Battle of Long Island of August, 1776, when 250 out of 400 Maryland troops were killed. It was by turns Lord Stirling's headquarters, and a redoubt for Cornwallis. It served also as a temporary shelter for Washington.

The house was built in 1699. Its gabled front bore that date in brass figures that were more than two feet long. Its site was near the present Fifth Avenue and Third Street, Brooklyn, the same being once a corner of what was known familiarly as the Washington Park Baseball Grounds. While the national game was in progress in these grounds, the house was often used by boys as a shelter. The street at that point is now sixteen feet above the level of the old house yard. The adjacent land has also been filled in. In the process of filling in, the neighboring spring and the brook which flowed into Gowanus Creek became obliterated from view, but they still pursue "their winding way to the sea" below ground. At the demolition of the house—a partial demolition only this was—the stones of the upper floor were used as filling, but it is stated on the authority of one personally cognizant of the facts, that the foundation and main floor wall were left intact and now stand buried beneath the surface. The entire stone material of the house therefore exists on the original site concealed from view.

The author of this excellent account of the



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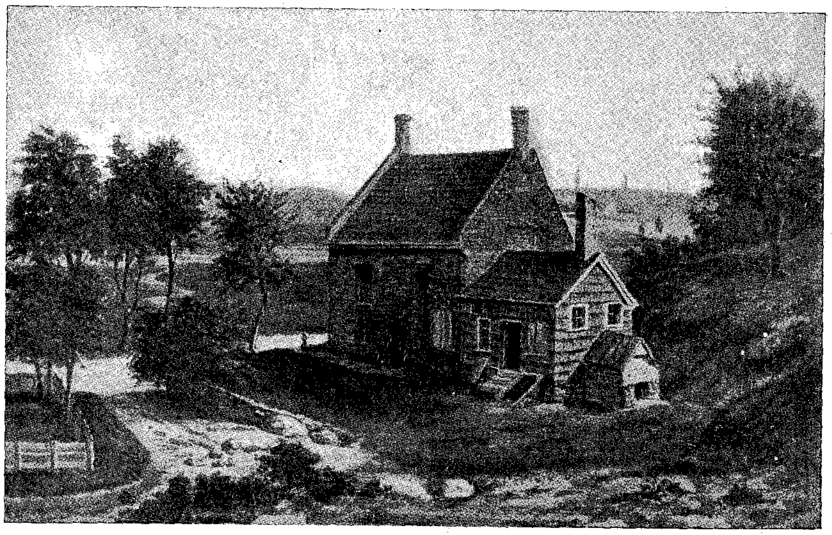
FLASH-LIGHT PICTURE OF A LION TAKEN IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

By A. R. Dugmore from a point twelve yards distant while concealed beneath a thorn-bush.

house declares that it would still be possible to uncover the spring and the brook, and to unearth and set up the old house practically in its integrity. That something of this sort should be done, is strongly urged, this restoration becoming part of a scheme to create in that neighborhood a small park as a memorial of the Battle of Long Island. It is much to be regretted that the house was demolished. Had the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society been then in existence, it seems unlikely that such an act would have been permitted. The activities of that fine-spirited society in recent years have prevented many such acts of shocking vandalism.



THE OLD STONE HOUSE AT GOWANUS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF LONG ISLAND,

Long known as "the oldest house in Brooklyn" or as "the Courtelyou home." From a painting by Louis Grube painted in 1846.

Gale, James S. Koreau in Transition. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: Young People's Missionary Movement.

Gayley, Charles Mills. Selected and Annotated by. Idols of Education. 16mo, pp. 181. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 50 cents.

Gillmore, Inez Haynes. Maida's Little Shop. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: B. W. Huebsch Co. $1.25.

Gladden, Washington. Recollections. Frontispiece. Large crown 8vo, pp. vi–445. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

The best traditions of American puritanism are maintained in the career outlined by Dr. Washington Gladden in these autobiographical recollections, of the career of a courageous and wise minister of the Church militant, who has effectively served the present age. What the author tells us of his beginnings accords well with what we know of his maturer activities; the home influences were altogether on the side of moral fervor and mental as well as physical activity. District school and farm chores occupied him until he was sixteen, and then he was apprenticed in the printing-office of the local *Gazette* at Owego, N. Y. Here he obtained insight into county politics, learned to write paragraphs, and ventured occasional verse. When Gladden, now twenty years old, entered the sophomore class at Williams College, Mark Hopkins was president, John Bascom and Albert Hopkins were teachers, and James A. Garfield, Henry M. Alden, and Horace E. Scudder were student contemporaries. Almost immediately after graduation, in 1859, young Gladden received license to preach, and for a brief period he was pastor of the First Congregational Methodist Church in Brooklyn. Then came the pastorate of a little church in the quiet suburb of Morrisania, two miles north of the Harlem River, followed by five years, 1866–71, at North Adams, Mass., where Horace Bushnell preached the installation sermon.

While Dr. Gladden is unable to place responsibility for his theology on any divinity school he lets us see what have been some of the formative and corrective influences in his religious thought. In childhood he had witnessed the high emotionalism of some camp-meetings, had learned the shorter catechism, had listened to realistic preaching of eternal torment and had shared with many others the dread engendered by portentous Millerite doctrine in conjunction with real comets in 1835 and 1843. At Williams he found a theological helper in President Hopkins, and later, in New York, he attended some lectures by Roswell D. Hitchcock and Henry B. Smith at Union Seminary; but of greater consequence was the entrance into his life of Frederick W. Robertson and Horace Bushnell. For one memorable week at North Adams, the Hartford seer was Gladden's guest. "I can never tell how much I owe to those two men—to Robertson, first, for opening my eyes; to Bushnell, chiefly, for teaching me how to use them."

The author's account of his literary excursions is of itself an enlightening story. For four years, from 1871, he was "religious" editor of *The Independent.* In student days he had been encouraged by Samuel Bowles and J. G. Holland of the Springfield *Republican.* His student composition, "The Mountains," has remained for fifty years the Williams College song. Thirty published volumes can now be placed to his credit, but Dr. Gladden makes no allusion to the hymn, "O Master, let me walk with thee"; lines destined for long use in the service of the Church, and likely to outlive all else that he has ever written.

Godoy, José E. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico; The Master Builder of a Great Commonwealth. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

Gummere, Amelia Mott. The Quaker in the Forum. Pp. 327. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $1.50.

This is an exhaustive and convincing study of the Quakers in reference to their influence upon the political and social life of England and the American colonies. Their theological tendencies are wholly eliminated. Beginning with the history of the sect during the Stuart régime, the author dwells at length upon the refusal of the Friends to take the various oaths imposed by their autocratic monarchs to test the loyalty of their subjects. The attitude of the Quakers, she contends, has often been misrepresented, being not an indication of disloyalty but an unwillingess to disobey the Scriptural injunction, "Swear not at all." This point is again emphasized in the final chapter entitled "Quaker Loyalty," in which numerous cases are cited to prove that these peaceable citizens were ready upon occasion to render valuable aid in time of need.

It was at the hands of the Massachusetts Puritans that the Quakers suffered the most heartless and inexcusable persecution in the New World. While this treatment was repeated in modified form in certain other colonies, in none other was so much stress laid upon the religious motives of the persecutors. The tolerance of the Maryland Catholics and the open-hearted reception of the settlers of Rhode Island stand out in striking relief. So favorable was the atmosphere of Roger Williams' colony that the Quakers became respected residents and an important factor in state affairs. They were no longer disfranchised or forced to earn a livelihood by trade alone.

Two interesting chapters are entitled "The Quaker in International Politics" and "The Quakers and Mirabeau," respectively. The former relates the efforts of the Quakers, with Franklin as an intermediary, to treat for peace with the mother country at the beginning of the Revolution. Mirabeau's reply to a body of French Quakers who appealed to him for protection, and which is given in full, is a noteworthy historical document. The Quaker spirit can be summed up in the words of the writer, "Policy never governed them; compromise was impossible to their stern idea of duty, and popularity was not desired by them." This work constitutes an invaluable reference-book on this subject and as such will be more greatly appreciated by the student than the reader at large.

Hall, Gertrude. The Unknown Quantity. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

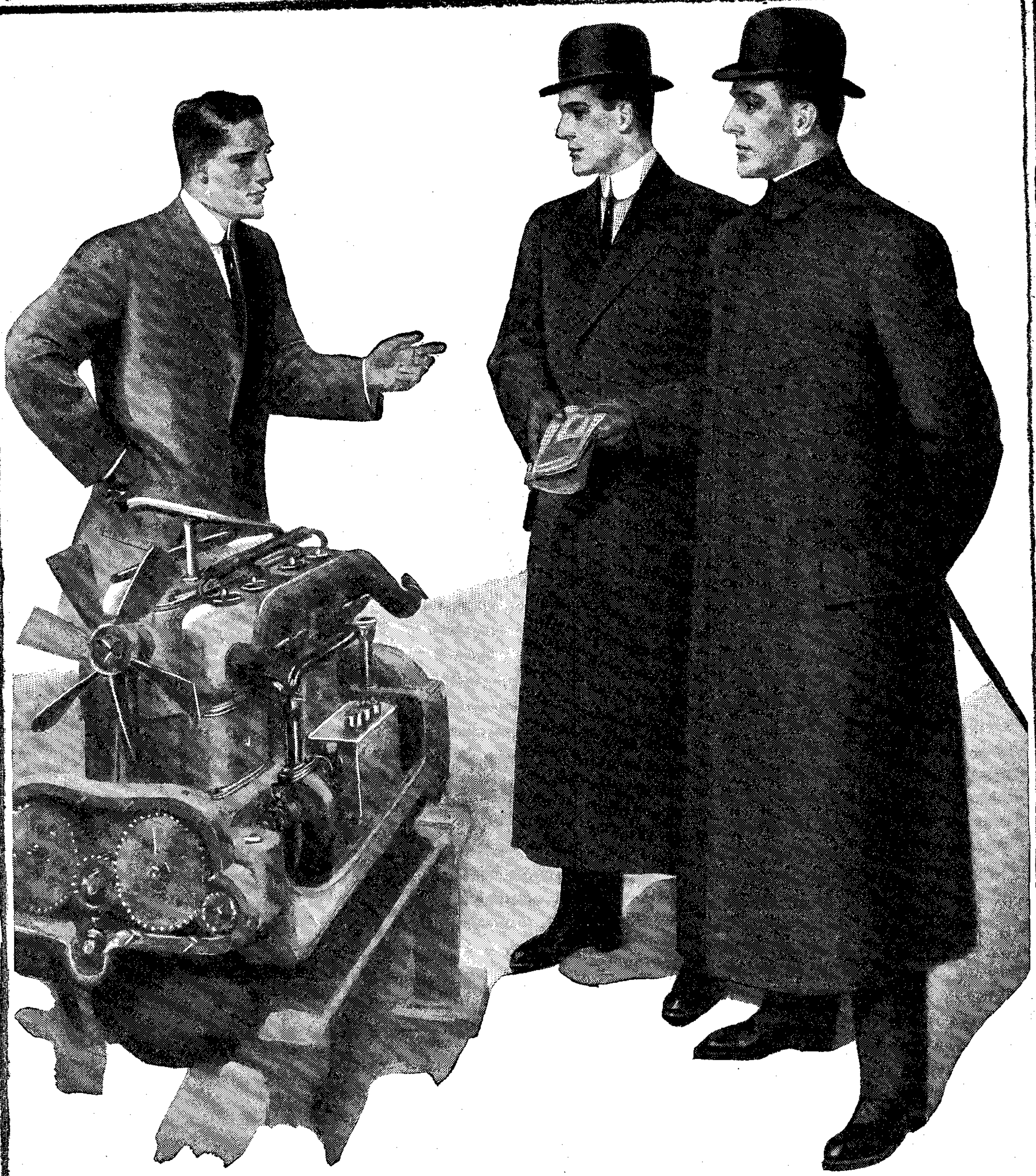
Helm, Mary. The Upward Path: The Evolution of a Race. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Young People's Missionary Movement.

Hitchcock, Ethan Allen. Fifty Years in Camp and Field. (Edited by W. A. Croffut.) Pp. 514. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4..

Major-General Ethan Allen Hitchcock, from whose voluminous diary this work is compiled, was a grandson of the brilliant Revolutionary hero, Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga. Tho a soldier by profession, General Hitchcock was no less a student and profound thinker, as his published contributions on the subject of philosophy will testify. His style won for him the title "The Pen of the Army." The present volume is especially valuable in that it constitutes an intimate record of our military history from 1815 through the Civil War.

After a few introductory chapters concerning the early history of Vermont and Connecticut, the story passes to General Hitchcock's experiences at West Point, where as both cadet and assistant instructor he left a favorable record. Then followed an offer of the governorship of Liberia which virtually savored of a kingly position. This was declined. During the Seminole War, General Hitchcock next came into prominence, winning deserved honor by his tactful treatment of the Indians. As a matter of duty, he next served under General Scott in the Mexican War, tho

(*Continued on page* 550)



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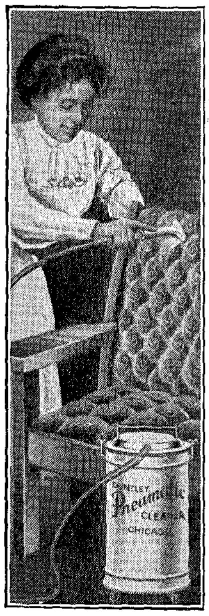

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 548)

thoroughly disapproving of the action of the United States in precipitating the struggle. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he refused a major-generalship on account of ill health and later the command of the army, but he rendered effective service as adviser to Lincoln and Stanton.

The book is perhaps too detailed for continuous reading, but as a reference-book can not be too highly commended. Mr. Croffut deserves great credit for collecting and placing these memoirs in such readable form.

Houtin, Albert. A Married Priest. Translated from the French by John Richard Slattery. 16mo, pp. 100. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 70 cents.

Hubbard, Ethel Daniels. Under Marching Orders. A Story of Mary Porter Gamewell. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 222. New York: Young People's Missionary Movement.

Hubbard, F. C. Through Library Windows. 8vo, pp. 310. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. $1.25.

One of the principal charms of these nineteen essays lies in their variety. They are the experience of a quiet man's musings as he regards the outer world, or turns over the pages of his favorite authors. The scenery of the garden, the grove, and the mountain are dear to him and he gives us many a pretty vignette tinted with the vivid hues of fancy. Nature, literature, art, and experience are the threads out of which he weaves the blended fabric of his lucubrations and furnishes his readers with a volume into which readers will delight to dip.

Hubbell, George Allen. Horace Mann—Educator, Patriot, and Reformer. A Study in Leadership. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 285. Philadelphia: Wm. F. Fell Co. $1.50.

Huizinga, A. V. C. P. Belief in a Personal God. 16mo, pp. 52. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 50 cents net.

Huntington, Helen. An Apprentice to Truth. 12mo, pp. 405. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Jackson, Charles Tenney. The Day of Souls. A Novel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 390. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

King, Henry C., President of Oberlin. The Ethics of Jesus. The New Testament Handbook. Edited by Shailer Matthews. 8vo, pp. 293. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

It is one of the signs of the times that views concerning the Founder of Christianity are no longer stated and argued about in the terms of definition introduced by Aristotle and latinized by St. Thomas. Jesus as a guide in conduct, as a teacher of morals, as a lawgiver, is the subject of this capital book which teachers and preachers will find invaluable. It must become a standard work like so many of those edited as "New Testament Handbooks" by Prof. Shailer Matthews.

Kropotkin, Prince. The Great French Revolution. 8vo, pp. 350. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The author of "Fields, Factories, and Workshops" has justly earned for himself his title as the "scientific populist of Europe." It is therefore not surprizing that he should treat the events of 1789–1793 in France from a popular standpoint. He thinks the people's share in the events of the great revolution and the movement which led it to have not been properly recognized by previous historians. The

(*Continued on page* 857)

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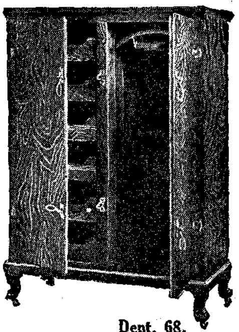

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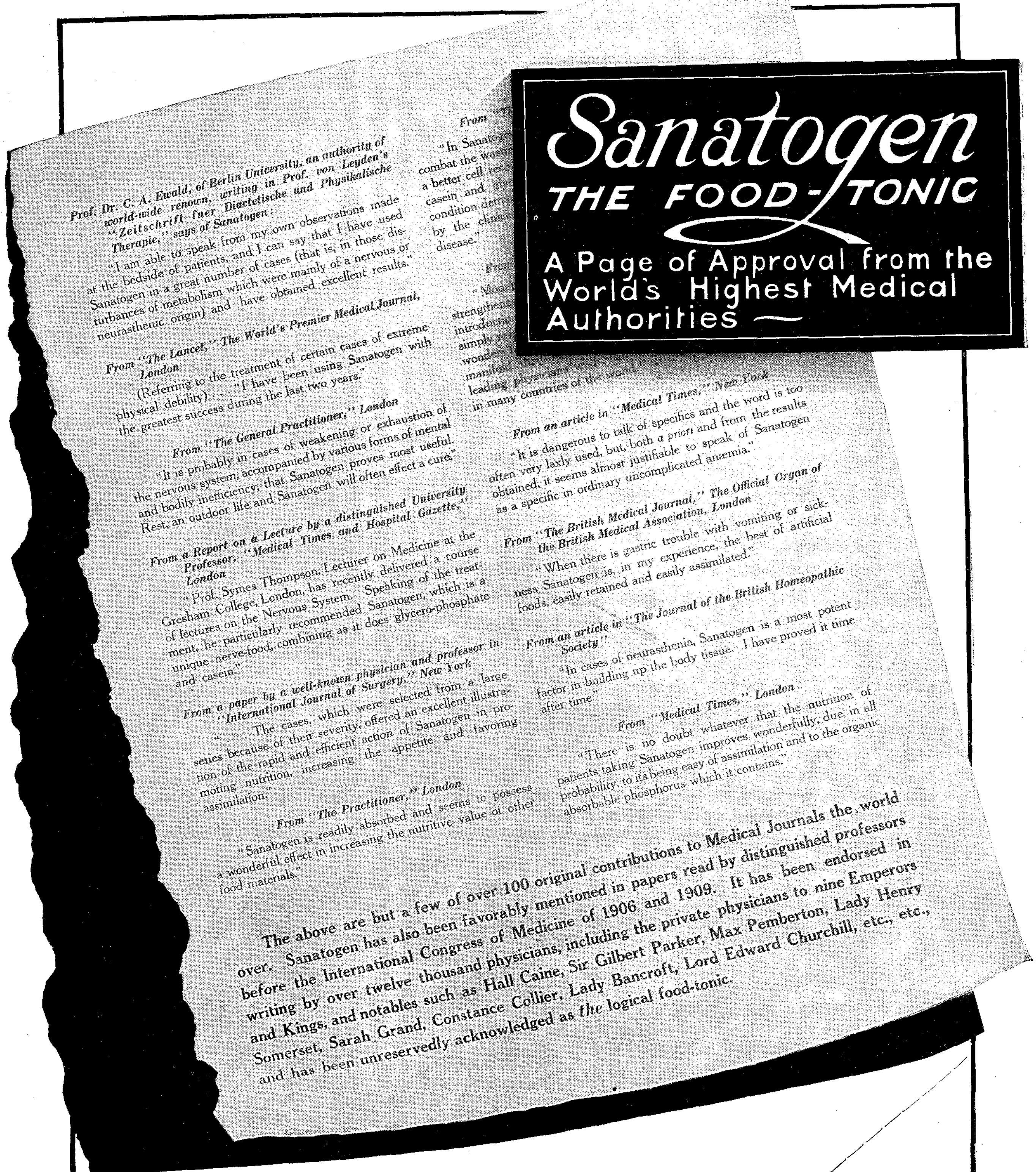

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From a paper by a well-known physician and professor in "International Journal of Surgery," New York

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(*Continued from page 550*)

work is interesting not only from its sincerity, its fairness, and lucidity of style, but because it puts a twentieth-century interpretation upon an eighteenth-century event. The author has also given us his own account of "The Great Revolution" and thus is presented to the reader as a historian and narrator as well as a political speculator.

Landis, Frederick. The Glory of his Country. 12mo, pp. 226. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Leech, D.D., Rev. Samuel Vanderlip. The Raid of John Brown at Harper's Ferry as I Saw it. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 24. Washington, D. C.: Samuel V. Leech, D.D.

Magie, David, D.D. Life of Garret Augustus Hobart. Pp. 300. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

This biography of the twenty-fourth vice-president of the United States was compiled by Dr. David Magie, who was at once Mr. Hobart's pastor and friend. It is a sympathetic study of an unassuming, widely loved personality whose premature death when in office caused universal mourning.

Mr. Hobart's life was identified with the State of New Jersey, particularly with the city of Paterson. His rise to prominence in this place was coincident with the development of the community itself. Its industrial possibilities afforded excellent opportunities for the legal profession. Besides building up a successful law practise here, Mr. Hobart was early drawn into politics, serving first as member, then as presiding officer, in both houses of the state legislature. Other political preferment was possible, but refused more than once because acceptance would conflict with his personal sense of honor. Politics, he confest, were a recreation and always secondary to his chosen profession. In fact, it was with no sense of elation that he accepted the vice-presidency of the United States. The obscurity commonly supposed to attach to this position was described at the time of the election as an "impenetrable vacuum," but Mr. Hobart managed to surprize those who predicted oblivion for him by a vigorous and wide-awake administration. The frankness of his utterances was startling at times, but a genial disposition and fearless honesty won him hosts of friends during his acceptable service of two years. Between President McKinley and Mr. Hobart there existed an exceptionally close friendship.

A description of the ideal home life of the Hobarts both in Paterson and the capital city is not the least interesting section of the book. Much of Mr. Hobart's public successes were due to the sacrifices and tactful aid of his capable wife. This well-written, concise account will be welcomed by the wide circle of Mr. Hobart's friends for whom it has been written.

Maxwell, William Grey. The Message of Song. 12mo, pp. 208. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Moffatt, James. Paul and Paulinism. 16mo, pp. 76. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

Moses, Montrose J. The Passion Play of Oberammergau. Translated from the German text, with an introduction. 8vo, pp. 218. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

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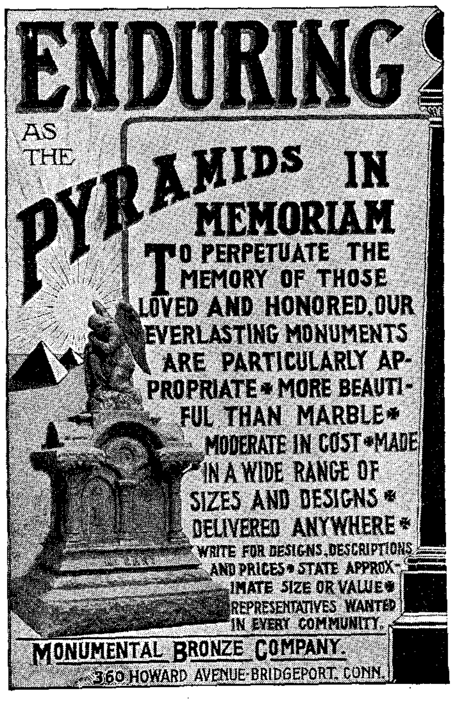
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Neely, Bishop Thomas B. South America: Its Missionary Problems. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: Young People's Missionary Movement.

The Official Catholic Directory and Clergy List for the Year of Our Lord, 1910. Vol. XXV. 12mo. New York: M. H. Wiltzius Co.

This, the twenty-fifth volume of the standard and official Catholic Directory and Clergy List, contains portraits of 24 noted prelates and priests who have died within the year.

Paxon, Frederick Logan. The Last American Frontier. 8vo, pp. 402. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

The volume before us forms a number in the series "Stories from American History," now being issued by this publishing-house. People are becoming chary in using such terms as "infinite" and "limitless" of our terrestial globe, now that the very poles are being invaded by explorers. The expression "boundless west" has also become an anachronism, as Mr. Paxon shows in this readable volume. The maps and illustrations add to the charm and value of the book which should be found in every school and village library.

Payne, Will. The Losing Game—A Novel. Illustrations. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Ray, Anna Chapin. Over the Quicksands. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 383. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Redi, Francesco. Experiments on the Generation of Insects. Translated from the Italian edition of 1688 by Mab Bigelow. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 160. Chicago: Open Court Pub. Co. $2.

Rhodes, James Ford. Historical Essays. 8vo, pp. 335. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The distinguished historian of the political events which immediately preceded the War of Secession, that War itself, and the reconstruction of the South, has collected his views on other histories and historians in a volume fitted with ripe learning and

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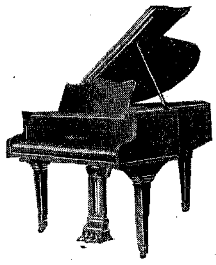

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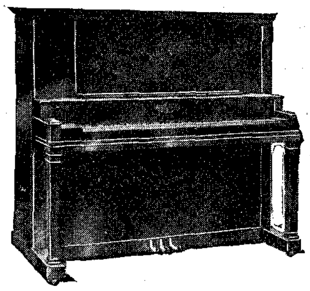

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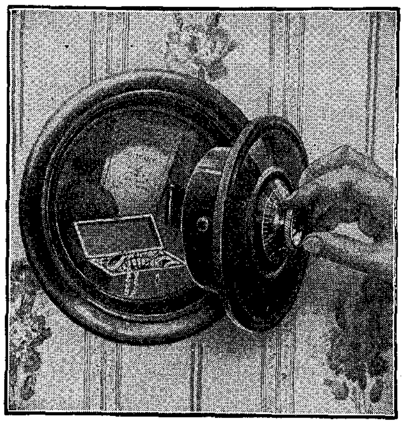

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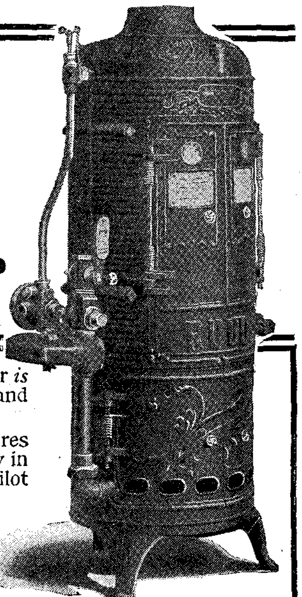

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suggestiveness. The first four of these lucubrations deal severally with "History," the President's Inaugural Address, American Historical Association, 1899, and the equally interesting subject, the "Writing of History," followed by "The Profession of Historian" and "Newspapers as Historical Sources." These are distinctly popular and readable lucubrations, but the student will find more literary relish and flavor perhaps in the more personal articles which deal with the intellectual characters and productions of such men as Edward Gibbon, William E. H. Lecky, and John Richard Green. The whole of these eighteen chapters, which are patriotically American in their tone, can be read with delight. It is just such works as these that are calculated to widen the mental outlook of our fellow countrymen and fellow countrywomen and to impress upon young readers the truth of Green's remark that the creation of the United States was one of the turning-points in the history of the world.

Ruediger, William Carl. The Principles of Education. 8vo, pp. 310. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

This scientific work is intended to form a text-book in colleges and normal schools. Exercises for study and discussion are appended to the separate chapters. The style of the author is of itself educational, and his treatment of the several theses admirably clear and succinct. As a philosopher he is broad and eclectic and he handles the psychological side of his subject in a spirit of common sense and practicality.

Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, The New. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson, D.D., LL.D., with the assistance of C. C. Sherman and G. W. Gilmore, M.A. (Associate Editors) and seven department editors. Complete in 12 volumes: Vol. IV. Draeseke–Goa; Vol. V. Goar–Innocent; Vol. VI. Innocents–Lindger. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

These three volumes confirm the impression made by the first three, that the series as a whole will be a welcome addition to the working-library of all who are engaged in the study or the teaching of religion. The competence of the writers is a guaranty of the quality of the work, many of the articles being from the pens of well-known scholars, like Benzinger and Troeltsch in Germany, and McCurdy in America. The articles are very comprehensive in their range, covering things philosophical, theological, and ecclesiastical, as well as religious in the narrower sense of the word. In philosophy may be mentioned the discussions of ethics, evolution, and idealism; in theology, the articles on faith, grace, holiness, inspiration, justification, kenosis; in ecclesiology, the articles on eucharist, indulgences, infallibility, extreme unction. In the nature of the case, attention is given to the famous names in these and other departments: for example, among philosophers to Duns Scotus, Fichte, Hegel, Kant, Leibnitz; to Eckhart the mystic, Erasmus the scholar, Huss the martyr; to Ignatius, Irenæus, Jerome.

The articles are for the most part commendably short, as their aim is to be directive rather than exhaustive; but in the more important subjects, the treatment sometimes runs to several pages, as in the well-written article on St. Francis of Assisi. A valuable feature are the bibliographies appended to most of the articles, which enable the reader to prosecute further study on his own account.

It is obvious that no pains have been spared to bring the discussions up to date. Results of very recent excavations in Palestine, *e.g.*, have been taken into account (Gezer); and the long article on the History of Israel brings the story down to the present day. The articles are never loaded with useless erudition; they serve the practical purpose of giving really useful information. Indeed, tho doctrine is not forgotten, the general drift of the encyclopedia is historical. Hence the large biographical element, and the attention given, *e.g.*, to the Huguenots, the Jesuits, the Inquisition, and to countries (France, Germany, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, etc.).

The objective and impartial nature of the discussions is especially obvious in the biblical articles. A good many biblical books and characters naturally come up for consideration (Ecclesiastes, Esther, Ezekiel, Ezra-Nehemiah, Hosea, Isaiah, James, Job, etc.); and while in some cases a certain conservative tone is undeniable, the discussion is always conducted scientifically, and there is frequently an obvious desire on the part of the editors to be just to both sides; as, *e.g.*, when Volck's somewhat conservative attitude to Hosea is supplemented by the more critical estimate of Professor McCurdy; and still more in the article on Jesus Christ, written by two scholars whose theological types are as different as they could be—Prof. B. Warfield and Prof. B. W. Bacon.

An important and valuable feature of the Encyclopedia is to be found in the brief accounts of the career and works of men either still living or recently dead—who have in some direction influenced theological thought or religious life; *e.g.*, Henry Drummond, Fairbairn, Forsyth, Farrar, Hugh Price Hughes, the late Principal Harper.

Scollard, Clinton, and **Jones,** Thomas S. (Jr.). From the Heart of the Hills. 16mo, pp. 31. Clinton, N. Y.: George William Browning. 50 cents net.

Selbie, W. B. Aspects of Christ. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: Hodder & Stoughton.

Severy, Melvin L. Gillette's Industrial Solution: World Corporation. An Account of the Evolution of the Existing Social System, together with a Presentation of an Entirely New Remedy for the Evils it Exhibits. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 596. Boston: Ball Publishing Co.

Showerman, Grant. With the Professor. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Smith, Charles Edward (D.D.) The Facts of Faith. 16mo, pp. 90. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 80 cents.

Solis-Cohen, Myer. The Family Health. 8vo, pp. 267. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co.

It has been said that the age of physicians is rapidly passing away and people are beginning to realize that in bodily as well as mental diseases "the patient must minister to himself." The education of the public in the preservation of health and the prevention of disease is undoubtedly being promoted by just such works as the book before us, which has the advantage of being concise and clear while complete and comprehensive. Personal hygiene, the rearing of the young, the care of the sick, domestic sanitation, and the laws of food are satisfactorily treated, and there are also some good hints on cookery appended. The writer makes a very plausible defense of vivisection. "The animal seldom suffers pain," he says, "being usually put to sleep with an anesthetic," a very comforting assurance. The wide scope of the work may be judged from the headings of his sections. "Non-sectarian Medicine,"

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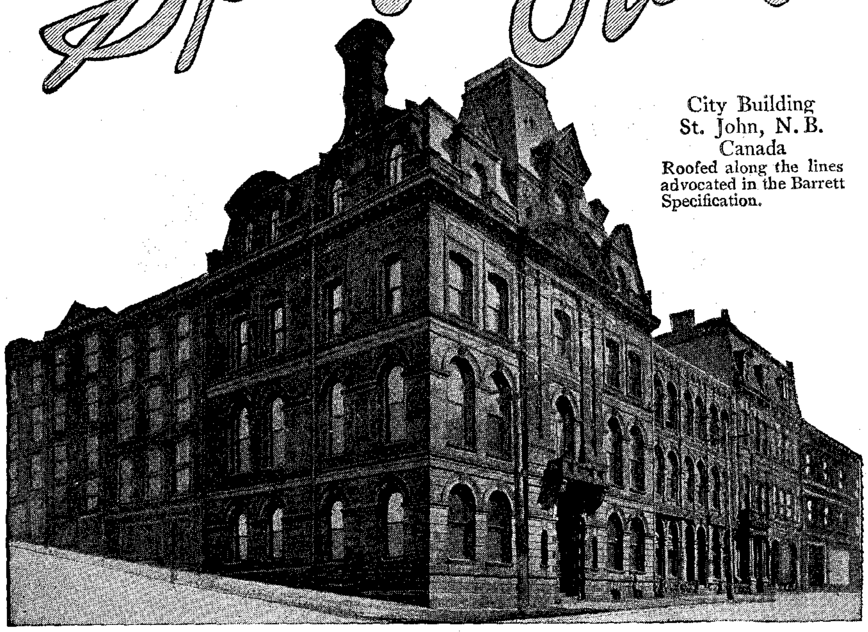

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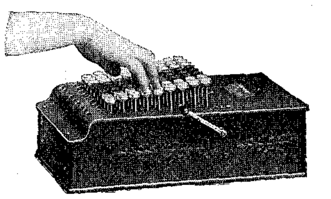

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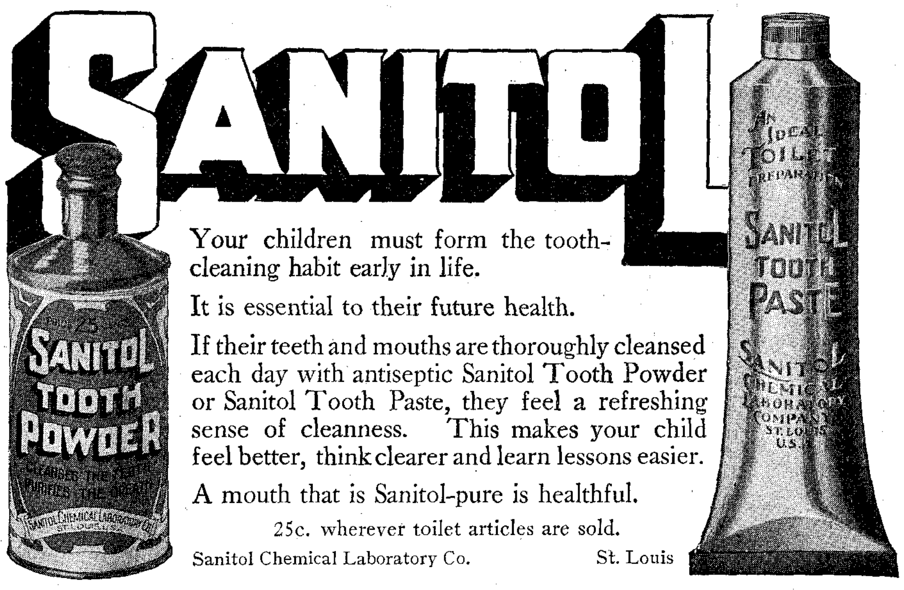

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Speer, Robert E. Servants of the King. 12mo pp. 216. New York: Young People's Missionary Movement.

Stelzle, Charles. The Church and Labor. 16mo, pp. 94. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

Stephenson, Henry Thew. The Elizabethan People. 8vo, pp. 412. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2 net.

The author of this really learned and curious book has set out to resuscitate the generation of Englishmen who sat in the Globe Theater to listen to a play of Shakespeare at its first representation and cheered Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury Fort. The interest of the book begins with a study of the Elizabethan character of England. Country life and character, life in London, the amusements and sports of the people, their superstitions and domestic life, are dwelt upon with great fulness. One of the most valuable and attractive features of the work will be found in its illustrations. These are sixty in number and most of them will be new to all readers excepting the specialists who spend their time in the British Museum or similar libraries. Old prints of buildings, persons, sports, shows, and costumes are here reproduced, giving a unique character to a modern book the text of which is as entertaining as it is instructive.

Taylor, Mrs. Charles Tracy. A Daughter of the Manse. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 402. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $1.50.

Underwood, Horace Grant. The Religions of Eastern Asia. 8vo, pp. 267. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

At its first aspect this book strikes us as of particular importance at the present moment, brief and condensed as must be its contents in dealing with such a vast subject. In the first place it covers the whole ground of Asiatic religions as separate members in a group of Eastern traditions. Taoism, Shintoism, the Shamanism of Korea, Confucianism, and Buddhism are dealt with separately in a clear and succinct style. The student sees at a glance the perspective and proportions of his subject. Professor Underwood is moreover familiar with the East, and he writes with reverence and sympathy. One of the most prodigious blunders ever made in missionary and diplomatic work consists in sending men to represent Governments or Churches among Eastern peoples without first teaching these delegates of a political power or a religious organization what Asia cherishes as her most solemn and secret traditions in the ways of religion. Dr. Underwood's book should be in the hands of every diplomat or Christian minister who crosses the Ural Mountains. We do not think, however, that the value of essays (originally lectures delivered under the auspices of the Charles F. Deems Foundation) derive any additional scientific or even practical enhancement from the final chapter, in which the superiority of the Christian Scriptures is made a special plea.

Van Dyke, Henry. The Spirit of America. Pp. 276. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The seven chapters contained in this volume were given with many others in the form of lectures before French audiences during the winter of 1908–9. Through the generosity of Mr. James Hazen Hyde, an annual interchange of French and American professors has been made possible and it was in the capacity of a representative of his country that Dr. van Dyke gave voice to the sentiments embodied in "The Spirit of America." He has given a fair, sane, not altogether flattering summary of the chief characteristics of the American people in an effort to bring about a better understanding of our national traits than now exists on the Continent.

At the outset, he defines his subject as referring to the soul of the American people, the spiritual heredity from our ancestors. It is a heritage, he admits, that our foreign-born cousins do not often recognize, being too prone to take their impressions of us from the globe-trotting type, "the international postal-card view of America." Stress is laid upon the point that a nation must be studied in its own proper environment. An analysis of our character reveals as the leading factor a strong self-reliance which has dictated every important movement in our history. Next in order is the American desire for fair play. In this matter, the author interprets the much discust phrase of the Declaration of Independence, "All men are created equal," as meaning an equality of *opportunity*. In regard to the overactivity of our nation, Dr. van Dyke considers it a not wholly admirable trait, but contends that the strenuous life is not entirely due to the eager desire to get rich quick, as many would have us think. Wealth, as wealth, he asserts is not worshiped, but the unflagging industry and big accomplishment behind the piles of money. A love of harmony and order and the spirit of cooperation are dwelt upon as among the safeguards of the republic. Our educational system and national literature are considered in two most interesting chapters. Contrary to popular supposition, the writer concludes that American literature has not been slow in development, that it is distinctively American, and that a truly religious sentiment pervades it.

As a type of our American man of letters at his best, Dr. van Dyke's words should receive careful consideration. As to the primary object of these lectures, there can be no doubt that he has helped in some measure to cement the "ancient amity between France and America, which is recorded in golden letters in the chronicles of human liberty."

Venable, William Henry. Floridian Sonnets. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 43. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Wallace, Isabel. Life and Letters of General W. H. L. Wallace. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 231. Chicago: R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. $1.50 net.

Ward, A. W., and **Waller,** A. R., Edited by. The Cambridge History of English Literature. 8vo, pp. 453. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

The editors of this history, in the volume before us, have reached that period of English literature when the language was fixt by the English Bible, and the most original of the successors of Shakespeare and Spenser gave to the world some of the most gorgeous, stately, and subtle productions of the human intellect. At this period the perfection of English speech reached its high-water mark, and neither French

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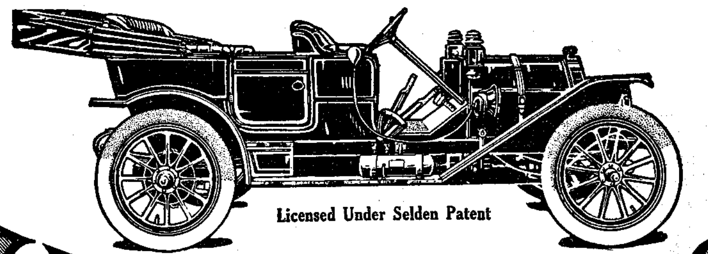

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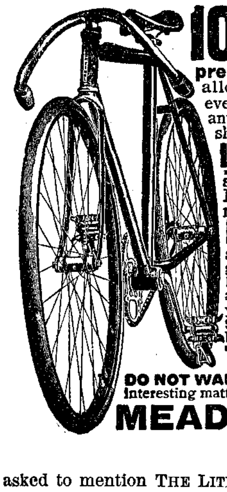

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nor German influences had yet swept in to make the works of English writers anything else than racy of the soil on which they had originated. To go into particulars. This, the fourth volume of the work, covers the ground from the early English translators as represented by Sir Thomas North to the essentially English poet, Michael Drayton. After the treatment of the translators comes a pregnant essay on the "Influence of the Authorized Version" of the Bible on English letters. The writer is Prof. Albert Cook of Yale. Walter Raleigh, and sea writers like Hakluyt, are given separate chapters. There is an interesting chapter on "Song Books." "Robert Southwell and Samuel Daniel" fill another section, and the ninth chapter is devoted to the "Successors of Spenser." The essay on the "English pulpit from Fisher to Donne" does not preclude the attribution to the latter of a separate chapter. Naturally the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy" is given the same space, for Robert Burton must really be considered as a precursor of those who figured in the "Beginnings of English Philosophy" which forms the last chapter of the present volume. There are appendixes on the "Book Trade," and the "Foundation of Libraries" which give great scope for the collecting together of many items of abstruse erudition. The same careful editing, sifting of facts, self-restraint from the temptation of theorizing, are exhibited in this volume as marked its predecessors in a work of singular and monumental learning.

Wernaer, Robert M. Romanticism and the Romantic School in Germany. 8vo, pp. 373. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2 net.

During the past twenty years a fresh interest has been revived in Romanticism as distinguished from Classicism. A new attraction has been found in the works of Tieck and Novalis and Wackenroder and the two Schlegels. In America as well as in Europe Romanticism has been allowed to claim recognition in art, literature, and philosophy. Yet there is a vagueness about the very term, and sometimes a hesitation about abandoning the classic ideals which dominated the first decade of the eighteenth century. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that literary students, and particularly those who aspire to success in original literary work, should have a clear view of the standard set by the Romanticist writers. Romanticism as a general literary phenomenon can not be understood, appraised, and criticized more thoroughly than from a study of the writings of such German writers as we have mentioned above, of such philosophers as Fichte and Schleiermacher, as well as women like Caroline Schlegel and Dorothea Veit. Professor Wernaer was therefore justified in preferring German authorities to those he might have found in France, England, and Italy as furnishing materials for this valuable treatise. His conclusion is that Romanticism can fail as a guide of life only when its ideal is love without duty—blended with duty it becomes Humanism. The almost homiletic tone of the chapter in which the author discusses this point does not detract from the value of lectures delivered before the Academic Body and others at Harvard. The book is enriched by a copious bibliography and a good index.

Wines, Frederick Howard (LL.D.). Punishment and Reformation. A Study of the Penitentiary System. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75 net.

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CURRENT POETRY

Miss Edith M. Thomas moves so easily and gracefully in the realm of verse, and writes with such apparent pleasure, that she inevitably pleases others. "The Guest at the Gate" (Richard C. Badger, Boston), her latest volume of verse, will interest all readers of poetry, but its strongest appeal will be to those who retain in their hearts a jealous love for the little things of life. Miss Thomas is one of our so-called minor poets who aim to "quiet the restless pulse of care" and to whom often we give a deeper affection than is rendered to the "grand old masters" who wrestle with Infernos and Paradisos. The musical effect of these lines is strengthened by a skilful arrangement of the riming scheme.

Maize

By Edith M. Thomas

I sowed the maize, the Inca's maize,
Within the red earth's furrowed ways—
I sowed with magic rune;
It scarce hath shown its lordly spear,
When, list! I hear
The whisper of the maize!

That spear (become a falchion) sways
Through all the green and growing days
Of sweet, long-lighted June;
At mist-hung morn, or morning clear,
Still, still I hear
The whisper of the maize.

When tufted blooms a signal raise,
And bees, therein, make long delays
At incense-burning noon,
Still borne from far, or rising near,
I hear—I hear
The whisper of the maize.

And when its dues the ripe year pays,
When leans toward earth, with deepening gaze,
The silver-brimming moon,
While amber grows the milky ear,
I hear—still hear
The whisper of the maize.

When on the breeze the wan leaf strays,
Amid the dim, forgetful days
That follow summer soon,
Lo! shriller still, and all austere,
I hear—I hear
The whisper of the maize!

. . . .

Amid the red earth's furrowed ways,
I sheaved the maize, the Inca's maize,
And husked its golden boon;
Each lordly sheaf spake like a seer—
And still I hear
The whisper of the maize.

Miss Thomas can control the graver images and deeper music of the sonnet.

The Cathedral of Milan

By Edith M. Thomas

There is a Gothic miracle of stone;
Fair Milan holds it in her conscious heart;
As tho the work of archangelic art—
Not man's—it soars to God, sheer and alone!
Yet mark! With stain of centuries o'ergrown,
The lower courses of that temple start,
But whiten upward, till its spires, apart,
Flower in mid-heaven, like lilies freshly blown!
Such is the tabernacle of man's soul,
Thus was it framed—the fabric once how fair!
Then as brute tides and seasons round it roll,
World-stains have gathered on it unaware;
But still the primal thought pursues its goal,
And blooms in candor, in the upper air.

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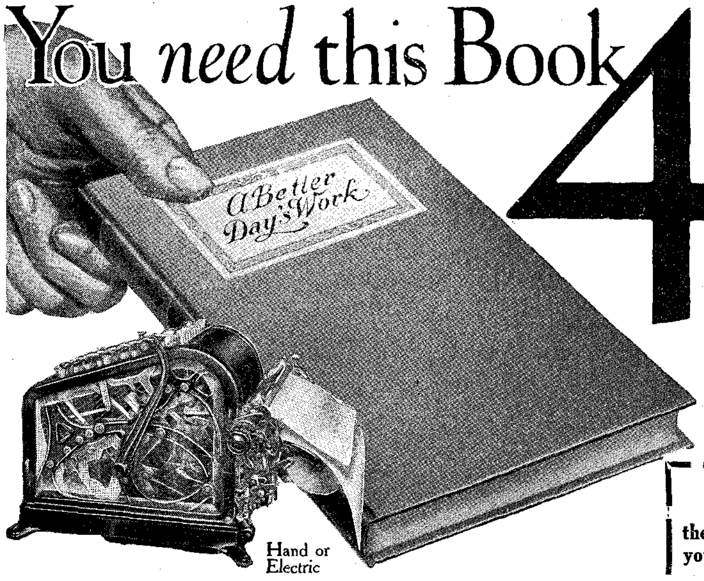

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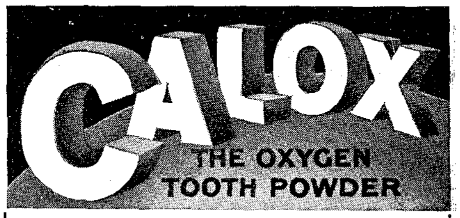

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This author is at her very best in a short lyric like "The Reflection."

The Reflection

By Edith M. Thomas

So deep the bank, the drooping bough so dark,
That all unknown had yonder stream slipt by,
But that its ripples held one tremulous spark—
The star, the mirrored star, that watched on high!

So dark were all my being but for thee!
My life to death had crept in one dull dream,
Had not thy splendor chose to shine in me—
Thou, both my heaven and its star supreme.

The eightieth birthday of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, which fell on February fifteenth, was celebrated by the publication of his new book of verse called "The Comfort of the Hills." (The Century Co.) Dr. Mitchell prefaces the volume with some frank statements that are not over-encouraging to writers of poetry. "This present collection," he says, "is the only one I have not paid for outright and is a venture of my publishers which speaks well for their courage." The following poem is a tribute to a lifelong friend.

To Abraham Jacobi, M.D.

At the Dinner Given to Celebrate His Seventieth Birthday

By S. Weir Mitchell

No honors hath the State for you whose life
From youth to age has known one single end.
Take from our lips two well-worn titles now,
Magister et Amicus!—Master, Friend.

Here on the summit of attainment's peak,
Far from the rugged path you knew to climb,
Take, with our thanks for high examples set,
The palm of honor in this festal time.

Constant and brave, in no ignoble cause
The hopes of freedom armed thy sturdy youth,
As true and brave in these maturer years
Thy ardent struggles in the cause of truth.

Nor prison bars, nor yet the lonely cell
Could break thy vigor of unconquered will;
And the gray years which build us cruel walls
Have found and left thee ever victor still.

Ave Magister! Take from us to-night
The well-earned praise of all who love our art
For this long season of unending work,
For strength of brain and precious wealth of heart.

Much gave your busy hand; but, ah, far more,
The gallant life that taught men how to meet
Unfriended exile, sorrow, want, and all
That crush the weak with failure and defeat.

We gave you here a home; you well have paid
With many gifts proud freedom's generous hand
That bade you largely breathe a freer air,
And made you welcome to a freer land.

Ave Amice! If around this board
Are they who watched you through laborious years,
Beyond these walls, in many a grateful home,
Your step dismissed a thousand pallid fears.

That kindly face, that gravely tender look,
Thro' darkened hours how many a mother knew!
And in that look won sweet reprieve of hope,
Sure that all earth could give was there with you.

Ave Magister! Many be the years
That lie before thee, thronged with busy hours!
Ave Amice! Take our earnest prayer
That all their ways fair fortune strew with flowers.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TSCHAIKOVSKY'S ACQUITTAL

In the acquittal of Nicholas Tschaikovsky, the New York *Evening Post* sees a "splendid vindication of the force of public opinion." From the time of his arrest in 1907, on a charge of criminal revolutionary activity, during his subsequent imprisonment and later release on bail, and during the recent trial before a St. Petersburg tribunal the aged "Father of the Russian Revolution" was the object of public sympathy throughout America and Great Britain. *The Post* believes that while the pressure from abroad did not act directly upon the court, yet it did bring about a relaxation of Governmental coercion, so that the judge and jury were free "to act in accordance with the dictates of enlightened justice."

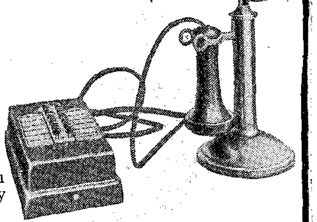
A St. Petersburg dispatch to the New York *Sun* gives the following account of the final day of the trial. Madame Catharine Breshkovsky, it will be remembered, was tried with Tschaikovsky:

> The prisoners both addrest the court. Tschaikovsky took most of the morning in telling of the part he had played in the affairs of the country.
>
> Tschaikovsky was utterly exhausted when he resumed his seat beside his wife, and went to sleep with his head on her shoulder while Mme. Breshkovsky was speaking.
>
> Mme. Breshkovsky was brief. She devoted most of her time to a statement intended to exonerate Tschaikovsky and admitted her own guilt.
>
> Tschaikovsky's family and friends were so certain of his conviction that they donned mourning garments, and what has been learned of the conduct of the trial certainly justified their expectation. When the result was announced their joy was commensurate with their astonishment.
>
> Mme. Breshkovsky's sentence was milder than was anticipated, it being simple exile. It was expected that the prosecutor would demand exile with hard labor. Mme. Breshkovsky did not attempt to deny her enmity toward the Government. She refused to defend herself.
>
> Her counsel, contrary to her wish, pleaded for mercy on the ground of her age, which is seventy-seven, and her high personal character. After being sentenced she was taken back to the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, where she has already spent two years. Tschaikovsky kissed her and bade her farewell in court.
>
> Then with flushed face he embraced his wife and daughter, who wept with joy. They had been admitted to the court-room to hear the judgment.
>
> A policeman who was guarding the prisoners, lulled by the speech of the prosecutor, fell fast asleep and snored loudly. He was rudely awakened and arrested for contempt of court.

The Sun sketches the famous revolutionist's career thus:

> Tschaikovsky is one of the few remaining figures of the revolutionary movement in Russia in 1870–75. He was the founder of the mother organization of the so-called

(*Continued on page 563*)



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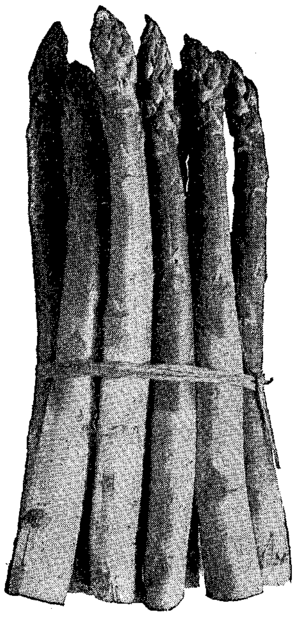

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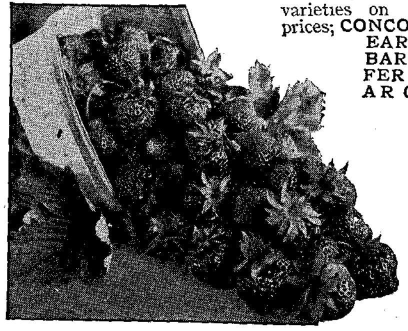

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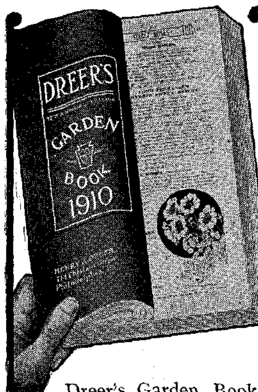

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20 for 25c

Everybody loves the Lily of the Valley by far the most delicately beautiful of all flowers. They are perfectly hardy, easily grown and require no attention after once setting out, but grow and multiply year after year. They produce an abundance of lovely, pure white bell-shaped flowers which are deliciously fragrant.

Lily of the Valley roots have usually been rather expensive, but we now offer 20 choice roots for 25 cents, 100 for $1.00, 1,000 for $8.00, charges prepaid and with full directions for growing. They are nice to plant beside porches, in borders, among shrubbery, in shady nooks and in cemeteries.

Large descriptive catalogue of all kinds of plants, seeds, and bulbs mailed free. Ask for it.

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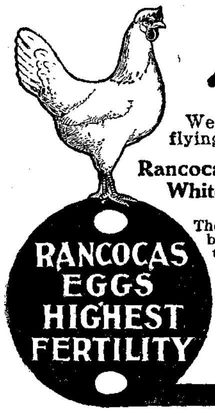

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Rancocas Strain White Leghorn HATCHING EGGS We have over 10,000 Layers

The laying propensity of our S. C. White Leghorns is indestructibly fixed. They are not bred for "fancy" purposes. Ours are thoroughly bred utility birds, "**the kind that lay the eggs.**" We have 10,000 layers, and establish every year more paying egg farms for beginners and introduce more vitality into flocks of expert poultry raisers than any other farm in the country. You can avoid all hatching losses by ordering **day-old-chix** from us. Any size shipment from 25 upward, all sturdy and vigorous. Breeding stock, any quantity. Complete instructions for beginners—care, feeding, etc. No charge. Write for circular giving our plan and prices.

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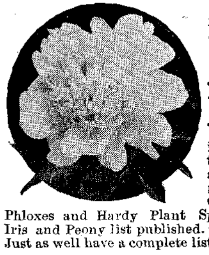
I HAVE SPENT nine years studying hardy plants and developing my collection. The plants I offer are not bought and sold, but grown at Wyomissing Nurseries—they are strong and healthy, true to name, and of the very best quality. My stock was not offered until last year, as I was determined first to make it as varied and as good as any in America—



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in upwards of a thousand varieties, besides Delphiniums, Poppies and all the essentials of the hardy garden are described in "Farr's Catalogue of Irises, Peonies, Phloxes and Hardy Plant Specialties"—the most complete Iris and Peony list published. This book free on application. Just as well have a complete list of hardy plants as a partial one!

BERTRAND H. FARR, Wyomissing Nurseries
809A Penn St., Reading, Pa.

(*Continued from page* 561)

Tchaykovtzi, from which sprang a series of other revolutionary organizations that took part in the struggle between the terrorists and Emperor Alexander II.

After being imprisoned several times he came to the United States in 1875 and lived in a colony of farmers in Kansas for two years. Then he went to Philadelphia and later worked as a carpenter in a shipyard in Chester, Pa. After that he was in a colony of Shakers near Mount Morris, N. Y., and then he returned to Europe. It was impossible for him then to go to Russia and in 1880 he made his headquarters in London, where he remained for many years.

Tschaikovsky was in America last in 1906 and spoke at the Grand Central Palace in March of that year. He returned to Russia in the latter part of 1907, and was at once arrested.

The Post thinks that Madame Breshkovsky should also have been acquitted, for the Russian Government, "triumphant over revolution everywhere, can afford to be more generous."

Of that latest movement for freedom in Russia, begun with such high hopes five years ago, promising for a time the reconstruction of an empire and a people, and sinking into tragic defeat, yesterday's verdict at St. Petersburg marks the finale. It is the close of an epoch. "The Father of the Revolution," as Nicholas Tschaikovsky has been affectionately named, and "Grandmother," as Catharine Breshkovsky has still more fondly been called by three generations of Russian revolutionists, have gone through the pain of seeing their children and grandchildren in freedom march by the thousands to the scaffold and the mines for a cause whose triumph neither of the two survivors can hope to see. In these two, man and woman, the world will recognize the full charm and depth of the Russian character. A nation can not despair when it produces men of blended devotion and gentleness, of passion and moral exaltation, like Nicholas Tschaikovsky, or heroic, simple, normal, clear-eyed, fearless women like Catharine Breshkovsky.

A PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPIST

THE recent death of Dr. Louis Klopsch, president of the Bowery Mission, and editor and proprietor of *The Christian Herald*, deprives the country, we are told, of its "most practical philanthropist." This

THE collars that make all tie-tieing troubles a dim memory of the past

SLIDEWELL
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—the collars with the little back-button-shield that lets your tie slide freely back and forth.

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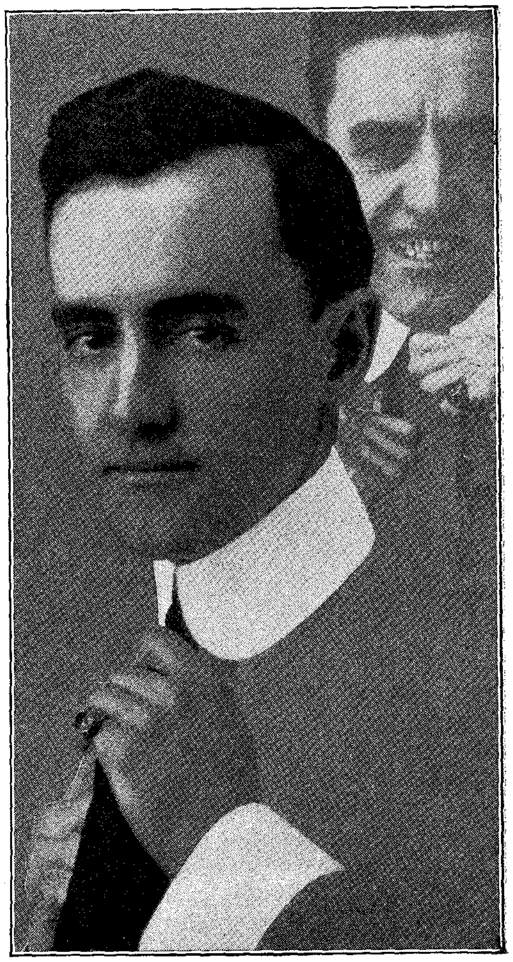
You'll find that SLIDEWELL COLLARS not only save you tremendous annoyance, but are better made, better finished, *better looking in every way* than the collars you've been wearing.



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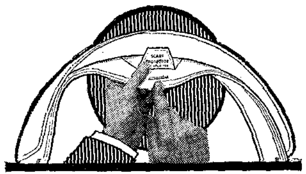

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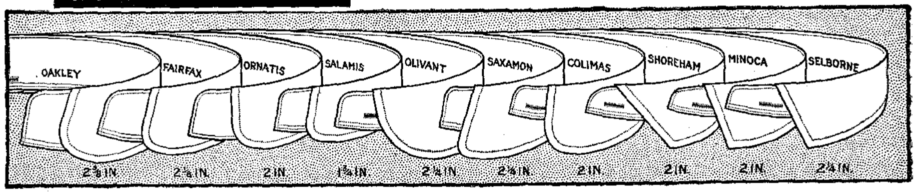
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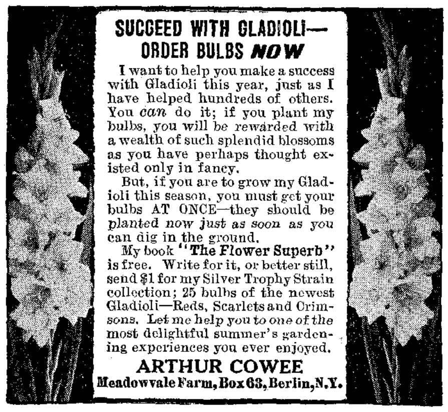
For The Garden



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I want to help you make a success with Gladioli this year, just as I have helped hundreds of others. You *can* do it; if you plant my bulbs, you will be rewarded with a wealth of such splendid blossoms as you have perhaps thought existed only in fancy.

But, if you are to grow my Gladioli this season, you must get your bulbs AT ONCE—they should be planted *now just as soon as you* can dig in the ground.

My book **"The Flower Superb"** is free. Write for it, or better still, send $1 for my Silver Trophy Strain collection; 25 bulbs of the newest Gladioli—Reds, Scarlets and Crimsons. Let me help *you to one of the* most delightful summer's gardening experiences you ever enjoyed.

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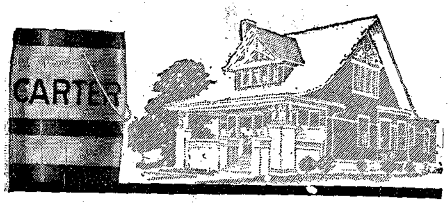

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There are several brands of Pure White Lead, but the purest, finest, *whitest,* and therefore best, is

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Strictly Pure
White Lead

"The Lead With the Spread"

None is so scientifically or carefully made—none so white and fine—none so durable.

Carter White Lead is made by the only modern and scientific process in the white lead industry. Every particle of impurity and discoloration is eliminated. Carter is therefore ***whiter*** than other leads. Whiteness means even quality — absolute purity. Whiteness assures brighter, truer, more lasting colors — remember this point in particular.

While Carter costs slightly more per pound than other leads, it will prove most economical in the end. Your dealer can supply you with Carter—take no substitute.

Please send today for our valuable free book, "Pure Paint," which tells all about paint and painting. We will send you with the book, a set of beautiful and practical color plates showing how real houses look when properly painted.

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CÆMENTIUM

"Sticks everything, but is not sticky"

It is a *mineral* paste; binds wood *permanently* and holds metals *securely* to wood. It mends china, glass, pots, pans, leaky pipes—almost anything about the house. When set, it resists heat, frost, moisture and chemicals indefinitely. Never be without it—it will save you many a dollar. At hardware, drug, department, grocery and stationery stores. If your dealer hasn't it, we will supply you upon receipt of his name and the **price 25 cents.**

Write for *FREE* booklet, "Little Tragedies from Everyday Life."

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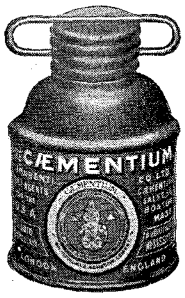

characterization prefaces a newspaper statement of his most important work for the relief of suffering in all parts of the world. Through his paper he is said to have raised "over $4,000,000 for famine and flood sufferers, raised money to support and educate many thousand orphans in India, Japan, and China, who had been left destitute." He wasted no time in working out theories, but while others were investigating, he sent relief where it was needed. Quoting further:

In 1892 came the terrible famine in Russia. Dr. Klopsch secured a cargo of foodstuffs, chartered the steamship *Leo,* which sailed, after a religious service on the dock at New York, to carry its supplies to the famine-stricken districts. Dr. Klopsch went personally to the field and oversaw the distribution of this good-will offering from the American people. The supplies saved the lives of thousands of peasants in sixteen different provinces. Before his return he was received in a private audience by the Russian Emperor, who thanked him for his efforts to aid his suffering people.

In 1892 he sent similar relief to the sufferers in Armenia. He had as coworkers in his relief efforts many prominent government officials.

In 1897 President McKinley appointed Dr. Klopsch a member of the United States Government Commission for the relief of the starving Cuban reconcentrados. He went at once to Cuba, secured the use of trains, and within a short time after his arrival had clothing and food on the way to the various camps.

Twice he went to India to carry on relief work—the first time in 1897 and again in 1900. Two steamers were chartered by the United States Government, and the cargo was furnished by the readers of his paper. Dr. Klopsch spent much time in the famine-stricken and fever-infested districts, directing relief operations. In appreciation of his work King Edward later gave him the gold Kaiser-I-Hind medal, which is only bestowed for public service of importance in India. During the first famine in India he raised $400,000 for the sufferers, and during the second famine he raised about $700,000 in money and secured a cargo of corn. On his return he guaranteed the support of 5,000 India orphans for the period of five years.

In 1891, in response to a personal appeal from Li Hung Chang, he raised $80,000 for the starving people of the province of Shensi, China. In 1903 he raised $125,000 for the famine sufferers in Sweden and Finland. Again he went personally to look after the distribution of supplies.

In 1906 he raised $250,000 to relieve the famine-stricken districts of northern Japan. As a token of gratitude the Japanese Government presented him with the decoration of the Rising Sun and he was also made an honorary member of the Japanese Red Cross.

In 1907 he secured $300,000 for the famine sufferers in China, sending also a shipload of flour. After the great earthquake which devastated Calabria and destroyed Messina, Italy, he, with the cooperation of Queen Helena, expended $1,000 a day for several months, supplying bread and milk and clothing for the widowed mothers, orphans, and children.

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We ship it **On Approval and Prepay Freight** to all points east of Mississippi River and north of Tennessee line, allowing freight that far to points beyond.

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you may furnish your home throughout at once or gradually, from time to time, being sure of artistic and harmonious results.

For many years thousands of discriminating buyers have traveled far to our showrooms in Grand Rapids to save money and get home-furnishing suggestions. For the **benefit** of those who cannot come, we have issued our handsome and instructive **Portfolio of 186 pages.** It contains colored plates of artistically furnished rooms in "period" and modern styles. Shows correct shades of popular Grand Rapids finishes. Illustrates and describes over one thousand styles of dependable furniture.

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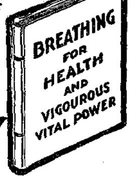
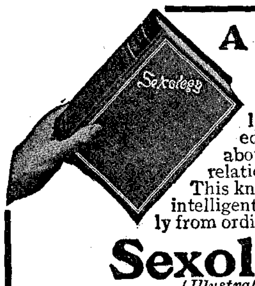
You cannot breathe right and be sick.
You cannot be well and breathe wrong.

Improper breathing is responsible for half of the ordinary sicknesses and a large number of the more serious.

10,000 books are being sent out, one to every man, woman and child who asks for it. This book tells how to breathe for health, strength and vigorous vital powers. It is worth a dollar but costs nothing. Contains full instructions easily understood by anybody. To secure a copy you must write quickly to **Prof. J. W. DONALDSON South Park Academy, 2022 Bridge Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.**

A Postal will Bring You This Book FREE





A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., **imparts in a clear,** wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
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All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

Puritan Pub. Co., 713 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

A FRIEND OF THE POPE

As an illustration of the present Pope's happy faculty of always remembering old friends, and always granting an audience when he is aware of their presence in Rome, the New York *Sun* relates the following incident:

A few days ago a sailing-vessel from Malta was shipwrecked on the Roman coast. Four men of the crew were drowned and the remaining seven swam ashore and were rescued with great difficulty by some shepherds.

The master and mate were injured and they were conveyed to one of the hospitals in Rome. The Pope read about the shipwreck in the newspapers and the name of one of the men sounded familiar to him.

"I think that I must have known this man called Rugier in Venice, where he used to come on a schooner from Malta," said the Pope to his secretary, "and I would like to see him."

An audience was arranged, and Rugier, the mate, went up to the Vatican. The Pope kept him over an hour in his private library, heard the story of the shipwreck, and presented him with a gold medal.

"I saw your Holiness in Venice once years ago," said the mate.

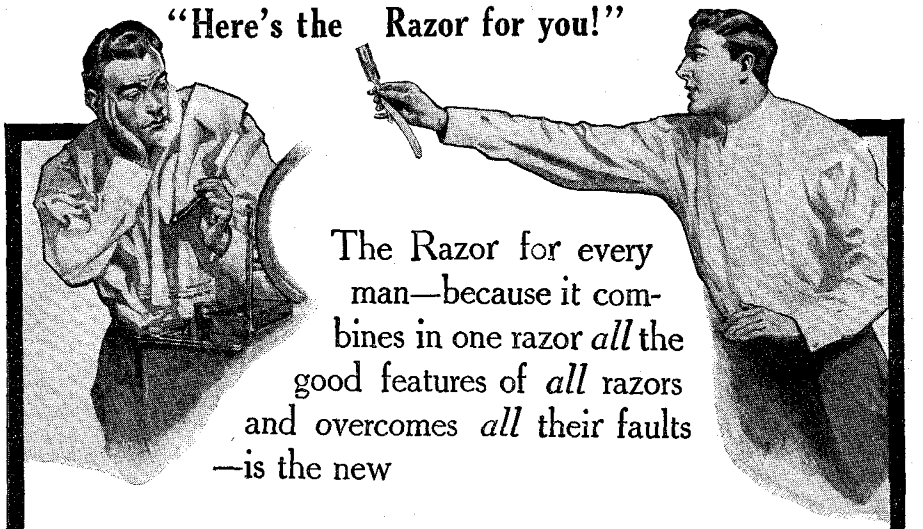
"To be sure," answered the Pope. "I remembered your name and the vow you told me about, the vow you made when you were shipwrecked once before. Do you still keep it?"

"Yes, your Holiness, and I have increased it now," answered the man.

He then told the Pope that he ascribed his rescue to a repetition of his old vow, namely, that he would fast on bread and water twice every week for the rest of his life.

"But you already fasted twice every week for the other vow and now you will have to eat bread and water on four days out of seven," exclaimed the Pope; then he added, "You are an old man and it is cruel to starve yourself, so I prohibit you from keeping both vows."

The seaman expostulated. He said a bargain was a bargain, and as God had


"Here's the Razor for you!"

The Razor for every man—because it combines in one razor *all* the good features of *all* razors and overcomes *all* their faults—is the new

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR

For example, you can't imagine any razor more *safe.* The Durham-Duplex Razor is perfectly safe, yet does not scrape or pull. There's no beard too tough for it. It is also a standard long-blade razor, yet it never gets dull, never "used up," needs no stropping, no honing. No matter what kind of razor you have been using you'll like the Durham-Duplex Razor better—because it is everything your present razor is, and more.

Blades are interchangeable and two-edged. You always have a perfectly sharp, keen edge for a quick, clean, comfortable shave. Blades cost so little, they can be thrown away when used—yet are easily stropped, if desired. The Durham-Duplex Razor Outfit consists of handle, safety-guard, blade-holder and six full-size, two-edged blades of finest tempered steel; all in a handsome, leather-covered case. Price, $5. New blades, six for 50c.

Special sets in beautiful pig-skin cases—

Silver-plated, $6 **Gold-plated, $7.50**

FREE TRIAL OFFER

The Durham-Duplex Razor is new, and therefore is not yet sold by all retailers. But we will send you the complete outfit upon receipt of $5.00, and if you are not entirely satisfied, return it within 30 days and get your money back. Get one today.

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"SAVE-THE-HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.

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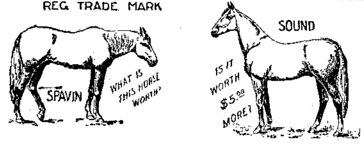
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IS IT WORTH $5.00 MORE?

The most perfect and superior remedy or method known, with *greater power to penetrate, absorb, heal and cure than anything* ever discovered in veterinary medical science or practice. Besides being the most humane, "Save-the-Horse" is the most unfailing of all known methods. It is effective without fevering up the leg, making a blister, or leaving a particle of after-effect. We give a signed *guarantee which is a contract to protect purchaser.*

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Freeport, L. I., *Nov. 29, 1909. Enclosed check for bottle* "Save-the-Horse." Every horseman around here thought horse was incurable, but don't think so now. Here is what I have done with "Save-the-Horse," and some of these cases were cured two and three years ago, as you know, and are cured to-day. In fact I am not afraid to undertake any case without the guarantee.

The first case was a grey mare with bone spavin, over three years' standing. So lame everyone thought she would never go sound again. In six weeks' time she did not take a lame step. Let her to the Freeport Golf Club every week day.

The next case was a fine blooded horse with ringbone, belonging to a friend. In two months' time he did not take a lame step.

Also cured a Polo Pony who was hardly able to get out of the stable, both hind legs affected with the worst bone spavin I ever saw. Bought him for ten dollars, and everyone said I would have to saw off his legs and have new ones made. The whole hocks were affected. He had been fired and blistered three times. I used "Save-the-Horse," and in ten weeks' time you would not know that he had ever been spavined, except for the marks of the firing iron. Have also cured a fine saddle horse of thoroughpin. Will be glad to see anyone regarding these cases. CARL DARENBERG.

$5.00 a bottle with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. **Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone** (except low), **Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Boil, Injured Tendons and all Lameness.** No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. *Dealers or Exp. paid.*

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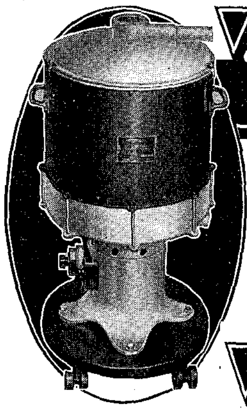

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THE ONLY PERFECT—SILENT MACHINE

The **only** efficient air-cleaning machine for the home at a moderate price. Simple—one unit—no pump, no gears, no valves—lasts a lifetime.

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Because they are sure of a
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Finest in Quality Largest in Variety

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FOR BOX CALF VICI KID PATENT AND ENAMEL LEATHERS
WHITTEMO ELITE POL
BOX CALF VICI KID AND ALL BLACK DRY LEATHER
"ELITE" Softens and ...es Leather. only com... for Black that is Free ...10.
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"Elite" Combination

For gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look A 1. Restores Color and Lustre to all Black Shoes.

Liquid for cleaning and Paste for polishing.

Large, 25 Cents

"Baby Elite" Combination

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"Dandy" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. "Star" size, 10c.

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of pure bred poultry, for 1910, 200 pages, handsomely illustrated, 150 engravings, photos, 30 fine colored plates, describes 65 leading varieties of land and water-fowls, gives low prices of stock, eggs, incubators, poultry supplies, etc. Calendar for each month. How to care for poultry and all details Only 10 cents. Send to-day.
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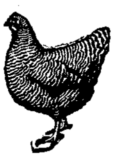

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The First Immunity Bath.—Achilles explained his vulnerability.

"Just like a woman!" he cried. "Ma was so dead set on washing my ears that she overlooked my heel."

Thus the famous immunity bath proved a fizzle.—*New York Sun.*

A Scandal.—FIRST LADY—"Did you notice Mrs. 'Awkes 'ad a black eye?"

SECOND LADY—"Did I not? And 'er 'usband not out of prison for another week. I don't call it respectable."—*London Opinion.*

No Assistance Needed.—As the train neared the city, the colored porter approached the jovial-faced gentleman, saying, with a smile,

"Shall Ah brush yo' off, sah?"

"No," he replied; "I prefer to get off in the usual manner."—*Princeton Tiger.*

Coming Into Her Own.—The new Washington post-cards have George's picture on one-half and his wife's picture on the reply-card, thus recognizing woman's right to the last word.—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

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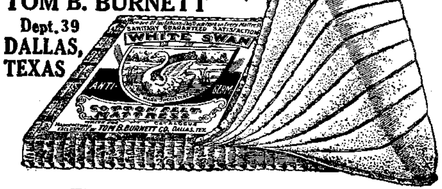
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"Three, but——"

"Madam," he interrupted. "I'm taking the census, not proposing."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Speaking of Insurance.—"What is alimony, ma?"

"It is a man's cash surrender value."

—*Town Topics.*

Decaloging It.—"When a woman marries and then divorces her husband inside of a week what would you call it?"

"Taking his name in vain."

—*Princeton Tiger.*

Perfectly Safe.—Michael Dugan, a journeyman plumber, was sent by his employer to the Hightower mansion to repair a gas-leak in the drawing-room. When the butler admitted him he said to Dugan:

"You are requested to be careful of the floors. They have just been polished."

"They's no danger iv me slippin' on thim," replied Dugan. "I hov spikes in me shoes."—*Lippincott's.*

Texas Philosophy.—"Many a man," remarked the homegrown philosopher, "spends his courting-days in telling a girl that he is unworthy of her, and his married life in proving it."—*Houston Chronicle.*

His Backing.—An old man in a poorhouse was asked by a visitor if he had any source of income. He replied, "Madam, if you must know, I am backed by one of the richest counties in the State."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

No, Indeed!—"Well, now that you've laid the egg, why don't you cackle?"

"Huh—I should say not—I'm a suffragette!"—*Life.*

It Surely Do.—Uncle Josh—"Don't it say in the Declaration that a just government derives its power from the consent of the governed?"

Uncle Silas—"Yes, and it do beat everything what the governed will consent to."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Among the Militants.—Bill—"Jake said he was going to break up the suffragette meeting the other night. Were his plans carried out?"

Dill—"No, Jake was."—*Life.*

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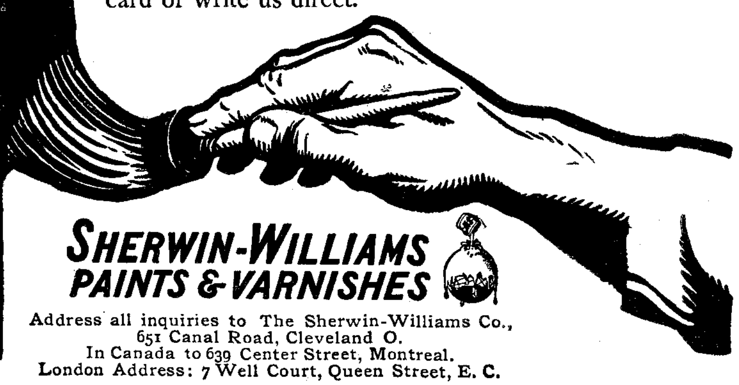

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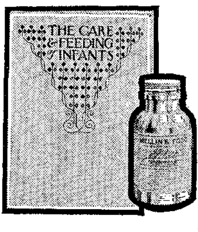

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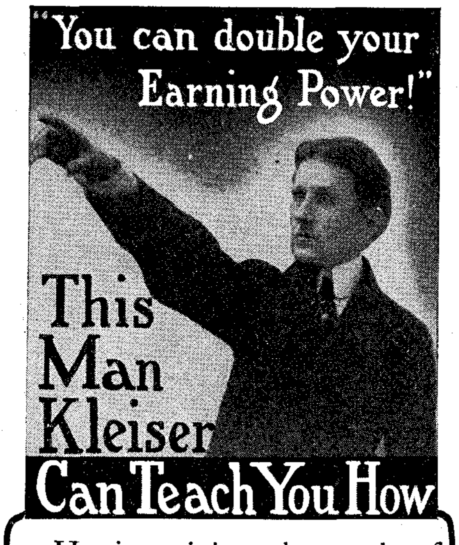

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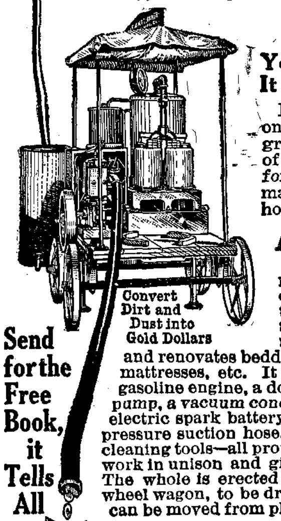

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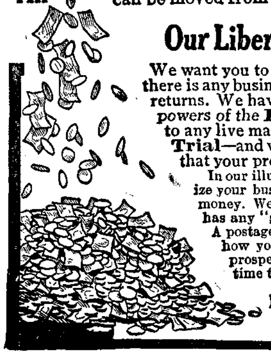

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 5.—A number of workmen are buried by an avalanche at Rogers Pass on the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

March 9.—Nicholas Tschaikovsky is acquitted at his trial in St. Petersburg; Madame Breshkovsky is at the same time convicted and sentenced to exile, but not to hard labor.

British naval estimates for 1910 show an increase of $27,805,000 over the preceding year.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 5.—The Senate passes the Postal Savings-Bank Bill by a vote of 50 to 22.

Former Secretary of the Interior Garfield testifies in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry.

March 9.—Bills are passed in the Senate appropriating $12,000,000 for the erection in Washington of buildings for the departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor.

The subcommittee of the House Naval Committee decides against bestowing any reward on Commander Peary until he furnishes further proofs of his discovery of the North Pole.

GENERAL

March 5.—The Philadelphia carmen's strike develops into a sympathetic strike involving thousands of union workmen in the city.

March 6.—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt dies in New York City.

March 7.—Dr. Louis Klopsch, philanthropist and editor of *The Christian Herald*, dies in New York City.

March 11.—State Senator George H. Cobb is elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate at Albany, Mr. Hinman, the candidate favored by Senator Root and Governor Hughes, having been defeated in the Republican caucus.

Eben Alexander, former United States Minister to Greece, dies in Knoxville, Tenn.

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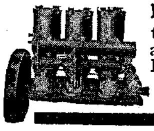

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"A. R. E.," Williamsburg, Ky.—"In writing formal notes, which is correct: 'John Smith requests the pleasure of Alice Lee's company *to* (or *at*) the concert on Monday evening'?"

The preposition "at" is preferably used in this sentence, in the sense of "being present," "within the limits of, within; as, *at* college," etc. "To" in this instance would refer more to "denoting motion or action in the direction of," and unless this latter distinction in meaning is intended to be conveyed, the preposition "at" is preferable.

"A. H. T.," E. Liverpool, O.—"Kindly state whether the expression 'somebody else's' is correct, and may be used equally as well as 'somebody's else.'"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 588, col. 2) states as follows on this point: "The expressions *some one else, any one else, every one else, somebody else*, etc., are in good usage treated as substantive phrases and have the possessive inflection upon the *else;* as, *somebody else's* umbrella; but some prefer to treat them simply as elliptical expressions; as, the umbrella is *somebody's else* (*i.e.*, other than the person previously mentioned)." It will thus be seen that either of these two forms of expression is correct.

"E. H. T.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please give the correct meanings and pronunciations of the following words: 'Amulius,' 'Numitor,' 'Palatinus,' 'Pallantium,' 'stere,' 'are,' and 'mal-de-mer.'"

A-mul'ius (u as in rule) was the son of Procas, king in Alba. He expelled his brother *Num'i-tor* (u as in but), and ordered his grandsons, Romulus and Remus, to be thrown into the Tiber.

Pal-lan'te-um was a city in Arcadia, the residence of Pallas.

Pal-a-ti'num is an adjective meaning "belonging or pertaining to a palace, or to the Palatium, one of the hills upon which Rome was built." Hence we have the word Pal-a-ti'nus, meaning either a dweller on the Palatium or an officer attached to the palace.

Stere (e as in here) is a cubic unit of metric measure, equal to one cubic meter. It is defined on page 1761, col. 3, of the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

Are (a as in fare) is a land measure in the metric system equal to 119.38 sq. yards. (STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 11, col. 2.)

Under the French word "mal" the STANDARD DICTIONARY states: "Obsolete except in French names of diseases, as *mal de mer* (seasickness)."

"R. H. D.," Rockwood, Pa.—"Is there any authority for the expression 'different than' in the sentence, 'The English constitution is *different than* ours'?"

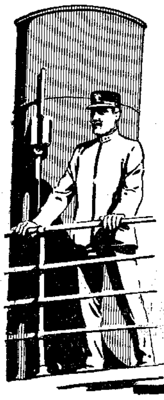
"Than" is a conjunction used after comparatives, and hence is not the proper word to use in this connection. The preposition "from" is the word sanctioned by the weight of literary authority.

"C. W. K.," Dayton, O.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of the proper name 'Grosvenor.'"

"The Who's Who Year Book" (London) gives in its table, "Peculiarly Pronounced Proper Names," the pronunciation of "Grosvenor" as Gro'ven-or (first o as in note). This is doubtless the generally accepted English pronunciation.

"G. B. K.," Hartford, Pa.—"Please state whether the word 'clothing' may take a verb in the plural number."

The word "clothing" is a collective noun, synonymous with "raiment" or "apparel," and is followed by a verb in the singular number, as it conveys the idea of *unity* rather than *plurality*.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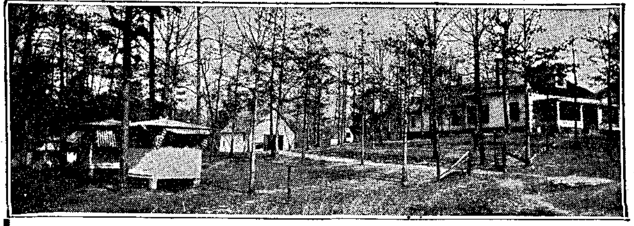
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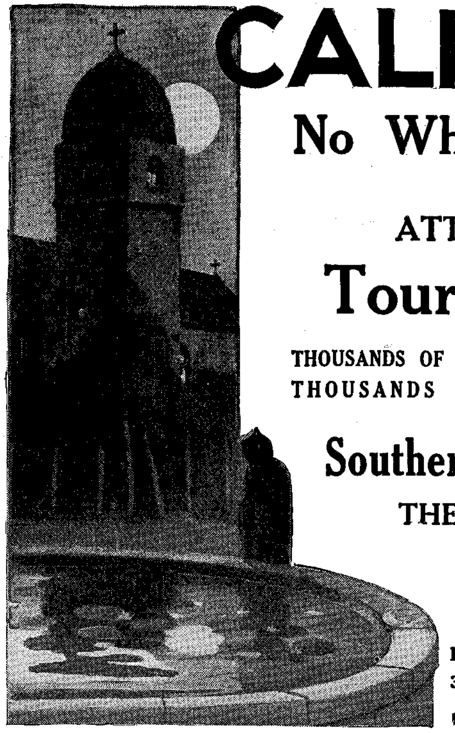

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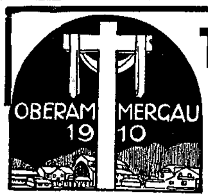

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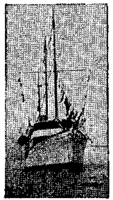

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Benjamin Bergfield, Lott Ave., near Hopkinson Ave	1,140	2,400	110
Henrietta M. Betts, E. 12th St., near Ave H	340	1,100	223
J. E. T Blankley, Coney Island Ave., near Ave I	440	1,250	178
A H Carver, E. 17th St., near Ave Q	490	1,100	124
John J Casey, E. 13th St., bet. Ave. H & L. I. R. R	680	1,500	121
Eva Chappelle, Ave. H & E. 14th St.	980	4,250	333
Mary Cheney, N. E. cor. Ave. I & E. 12th St.	880	3,000	240
Mrs. Kate Corcoran, E. 15th St., near Ave. N	570	1,500	163
John Corcoran, E. 12th St., near Ave H	340	1,100	223
Grace Davis, Coney Island Ave., bet. Ave I & R. R	880	2,100	139
Henry C Deck, E. 19th St., bet. Aves. O & P	880	2,100	155
Henry Durdoire, Ave. I, near E. 14th St	1,020	2,700	164
Sarah L. De La Poer, Coney Island Ave., bet Aves. I & J	880	1,800	104
Joseph T. Devender, E. 14th St., bet. Aves. M & N	580	1,200	106
S. & A. Dickerman, Hopkinson Ave., near Lott Ave	1,060	2,200	163
John W. Dost, Coney Island Ave., bet. Ave. H & L. I. R. R	440	950	115
John E. Dowd, E. 16th St., near Ave. N.	202	587	190
E. & L. Duffield, E. 17th St., bet. Aves. P & Q	840	2,100	150
Henry Eifert, E. 12th St., near Ave J	490	1,100	124
Otto Falk, E. 15th St., bet. Aves. I & J	270	600	122
Flatbush Associates, E. 12th St., bet. Aves. N & O	600	1,450	141
Margaret Ferguson, E. 16th St., bet Aves. Q & R	460	1,000	117
Martin C. Flor, Grand Ave	235	500	113
Mrs Kate F Green, E 14th, bet. Ave. I & L. I. R R	290	1,000	244
Patrick Green, E. 14th St., near Ave. I	290	775	167
Frank Gubing, E. 19th St., bet. Aves. O & P	880	2,100	138
Winfield L. Ham, E. 16th St., bet. Aves. N & O	170	450	165
Martin E. Healy, E. 14th St., near Ave. J	490	1,950	111
W. H. Heath, E. 14th St., bet. Aves. I & J	580	1,200	106
Mary A. Hebel, E. 15th St., bet. Aves. I & J	247	500	102
Peter Hebel, E. 15th St., bet. Aves. I & J	190	500	163
Ella F. Hill, E. 13th St., near Ave. I	290	600	107
Wm. Hoehle, Rockaway Ave., near Newport Ave	3,780	8,750	132
Ida Holtgrave, Lott Ave., near Ames St	530	1,100	109
B. S. Hollender Lott Ave., near Amboy St	960	2,300	140
Nathan Jefferson, S. W. cor. Ave. I & E. 14th St	880	3,000	240
Frank E. Jones, E. 19th St., near Ave. P	880	2,000	127
William Kalbach, E. 16th St., bet. Aves. Q & R	460	1,000	117
Tillie Katz, E. 13th St., bet. Ave. I & L. I. R. R	290	850	193
Lan Keever, Ave. H, bet. E. 13th & E. 14th Sts	880	4,000	354
William P. Kenny, Coney Island Ave., bet. Aves. N & O	1,100	2,200	100
Mary Kenny, E. 14th St., bet. Aves. M & N	290	650	124
Mary C. Kenney, E. 13th St., bet. Aves. N & O	310	650	109
Rob't Kulenkampf, Amboy St., near Lott Ave	860	2,200	216
Chas. Lovitz, Amboy St., near Lott Ave	1,060	2,200	167
Kate A. Lynch, Coney Island Ave., bet. Aves. I & J	880	1,820	106
John Martin, Coney Island Ave., bet. Ave. I & L. I. R. R	440	1,250	184
Peter Martin, E. 15th St., bet. Aves. I & J	190	500	163
Mary E. Martin, Coney Island Ave., bet. Ave. I & R. R.	528	1,250	136
Jacob Massey, Amboy St., near Lott Ave.	960	2,500	160
John W. Manning, Coney Island Ave., bet Ave. I & R. R.	1,320	3,000	127
Barnard Masin, Amboy St. & Lott Ave.	1,300	2,600	100
Chas. F. Mathison, Ave. N. bet. E. 12th & 13th Sts	780	1,700	117
Wm. J McCoy, E. 17th St., bet. Aves. O & P	780	2,100	169
Jure Metsaots, Lott Ave., cor. Hopkinson Ave	1,100	2,200	100
Richard G Milks, Ave. I near E. 14th St	780	1,900	143
William H. Milnor, E. 18th St., near Ave. P	840	2,500	197
Patrick & Bridget Morrissey, E. 14th St., bet. Aves. N & O	290	800	175
Rob't & Kate O'Sullivan, E. 13th St., bet. Ave. H & L. I. R. R	630	2,200	223
Thos. Patterson, E. 14th St., near Ave. I	290	650	124
F. A. Plunkett, E. 13th St., bet. Aves. I & J	660	2,000	203
W. H. Preston, E. 91st St., near Ditmas Ave	221.25	550	149
Jacob P. & Adolph G. Raff, E. 14th St., near Ave. I	580	1,600	175
W. S. Reynolds, E. 17th St., near Ave. Q	490	1,100	124
Geo. Roeder, E. 19th St., bet. Aves. O & P.	880	2,500	184
Fred Rogers, E. 18th St., bet. Aves. O & P	840	2,300	173
Geo. E. Satchwell, E. 14th St., bet. Aves. H & I.	540	1,100	103
Eugene W. Scully, Coney Island Ave., near Ave. N	1,100	2,500	127
John Seiler, S. W. cor. Ave. I & E. 12th St.	730	1,500	105
Louis T. Shanley, E. 13th St., bet. Aves. I & J	290	600	107
Edw. J. Sharman, E. 14th St., bet. Ave. H & L. I. R. R	1,020	2,715	144
Gertrude S. Sharpe, Ave. H, bet. E. 14th & E. 15th Sts.	1,320	3,500	165
D. Fletcher Snapp, 65th St. & 22nd Ave.	360	1,100	205
Timothy Sullivan, E. 13th St., bet. Aves. I & J.	290	1,000	244
Alex. Thompson, E. 12th St., bet. Aves. I & J	330	700	112
Hugo Weiss, Ave. I, bet. E. 13th & E. 14th Sts	1,144	3,050	166
Rosa Wolf, E. 14th St., bet. Aves. M & N	580	1,400	141

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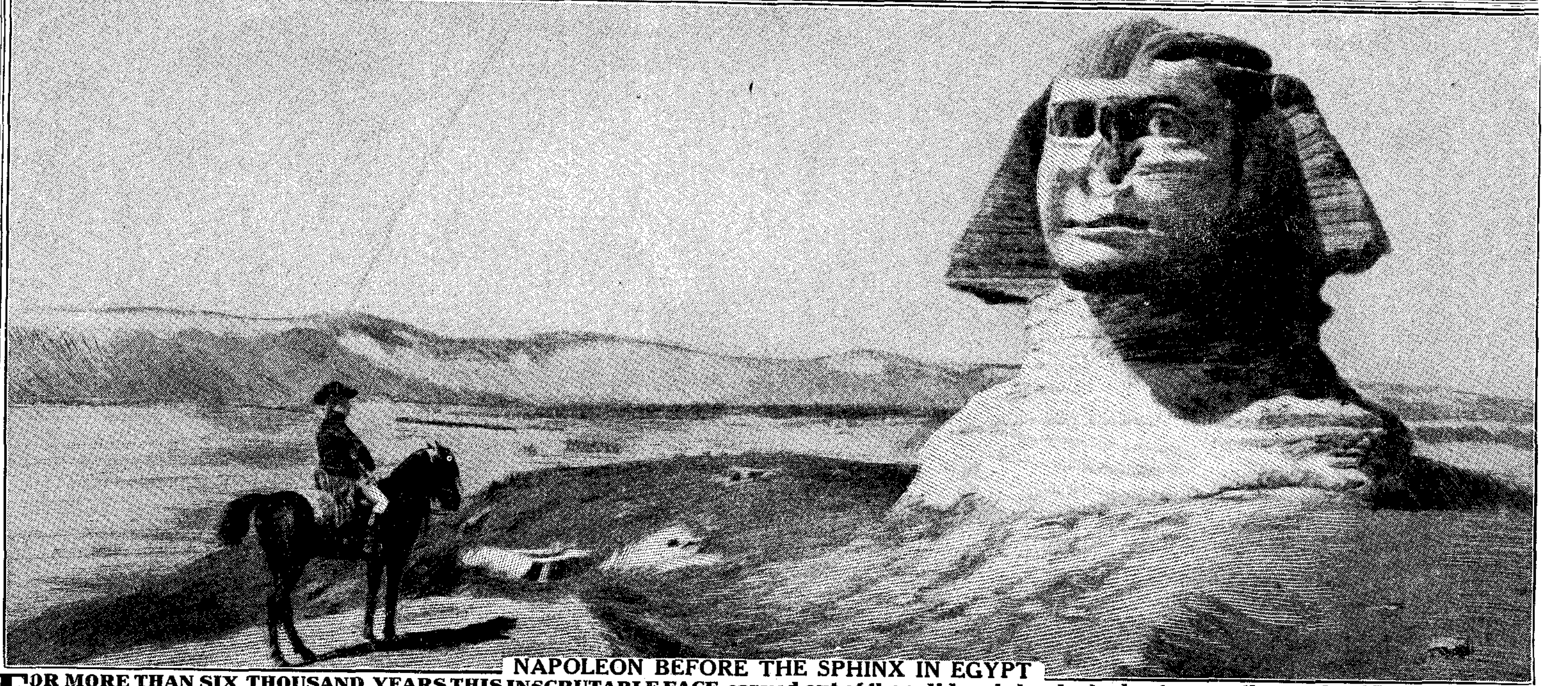

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